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e Daily Commercial

WHO IS McCRACKEN?

following appears in the *Tribune*;
Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:
issue of this date contains the following: is stated that the correspondent of Mr. d, who calumniated Mr. Motley, is a Mr. cken, a relative of Charles O'Conor, Esq., w York."
ew no such person as the alleged calum- He is neither a relative, connection, nor intance of mine. Yours,
uary 5, 1867. CHAS. O'CONOR.

question before all other questions is— is McCracken? Is there such a man, or myth created, or fancied by Mr. Seward ceal a real man, whose exposure just now be highly disagreeable? Or was the rican gentleman traveling in Europe," your eye—otherwise McCracken?

Mr. Randall's Bill.

Tribune of Tuesday evening publishes the ing note from a member of Congress from York:

: The anxiety of the public mind through- e country for fear of the passage of Ran- bill destroying the National Banks, and fortunate consequences that would fol- induces me to write you, and have you rough the columns of your paper that is not the least danger of the passage of ill, or any other impairing the present ition and privileges of National Banks. probability is that the Committee will ider their action, and not report it to the ; but, should they, it will be defeated by e majority.

Yours &c., C. H. VAN WYCK.
SHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1867.

Y TO TAKE COLD.—As the thaw has come, ctors are looking for an increase of busi- and as every trade must live, we offer a hints upon the readiest methods of gratify- e fraternity. Persons who are partial to atism should wear thin boots and be il to keep them well soaked in snow water. ick fever can be secured by leaving off cats. Neuralgia complaints are open to o walk till they become heated, and then at the corner of a street and cool off by a l chat with some good fellow. Coughs are o all who will insist upon throwing open coats in order to catch the gentle South e which prevails. The ladies are such ugh experts in this art that we need not them any suggestion but by abandoning cloaks and rubbers and resorting to their and shawls, they will reach a gruel diet short ent.

TARIFF IN THE LEGISLATURE.

Democratic Party Opposed to Protecting American Industry.

he Senate, Monday evening last, Senator am presented the following resolutions:

EREAS, The House of Representatives of hirty-ninth Congress at its first session d a bill imposing duties upon foreign , wares and merchandise imported into ited States, and also securing increased ction to our industrial, manufacturing and ing interests;

D WHEREAS, The Senate of the United s has also within a few days passed this bill with sundry amendments thereto;

D WHEREAS, The Legislature of Pennsyl- deems the passage of this bill as vital the interests of this Commonwealth, fears that further discussion of its details endanger its final passage; therefore, be it

ved by the Senate and House of Represen ves of Pennsylvania in General Assembly:

hat the members of the House of Repre- tives in Congress from Pennsylvania be stly requested to unite in passing the tariff the form it came from the Senate, trust- future legislation to correct errors, if such and therein.

hat if, in any possible contingency, this ould hereafter come before both branches ress, that the Senators and Representa- in Congress from this State be earnestly sted to unanimously vote for the final ge of this bill, as the best that can be ed to replenish the national treasury and ct the industrial interests of Pennsylvania.

Bigham explained the necessity of the diate passage of the joint resolution in to secure the passage of the Tariff bill by resent Congress.

Searight (Democrat) spoke against the ge of the bill, and desired to have his vote record against the measure.

the question, Shall the joint resolution

yeas and nays were required by Mr am and Mr. Taylor, and were as follows,

AS—Messrs. Bigham, Billinfelt, Browne, rence), Brown, (Mercer), Coleman, Con- Cowles, Fisher, Graham, Haines, Lan- Lowry, McConaughy, Shoemaker, Stutz- Taylor, White, Worthington and Hall, ker—19.

YS—Messrs. Davis, Donovan, Glatz, Jack- James, Randall, Schall, Searight and s—9.

he question was determined in the affirm-

e we have the name of every Republican or present voting in favor of the Tariff whilst every Democratic Senator present AGAINST THE PROTECTION OF AMERICAN STRY.

shington Topics and Gossip.

A NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Reconstruction Committee yesterday ing agreed on a bill to abrogate existing Governments in the unrepresented States South, and to provide for the establish- of military control therein. The details e plan are not definitely known, but the e is said to be its principal feature.

THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

letter which accompanies the newly de- l proposition for amending the Constitu- of the excluded States, seems to have been en with the utmost *finesse* by Messrs. key, Orr, Parsons and other prominent berners who are identified with the new y of the Administration. The communi- in question was first prepared by Gover- Orr and was decided to be too committal, resulted in Sharkey's assuming the author- of the document, which, when completed, nded over exactly nine lines of common r paper. This latter essay was accepted, as nt no further than the intimation that the osed amendment proposed to State Consti- ns in the South was likely to be a basis of promise between the President and Con- , and therefore worthy of very earnest con- ation. Not a word was added as to the part by the signers of the letter in framing new policy, nor did those gentlemen dare to ige in an unequivocal recommendation for doption of the same. Governor Parsons for Alabama, it is said, to urge the matter his State in person. Governor Sharkey this week. He is confident that Mis- ill accept the terms proposed.

THE SOUTHERNERS' [illegible]

Times special [illegible] cted [illegible] be [illegible] mistaken, for [illegible] number who would [illegible] dification of the Constitu- ment.

THE REBEL ELEMENT IN RICHMOND.

messenger arrived from Richmond last ing to consult General Schofield regarding insult to the troops stationed around that . It appears that while a small body of ps were marching through that town on r way to camp on Saturday, the inmates of rivate house, occupied by a principal rebel ily, displayed a rebel flag from some the windows on the approach of the iers and greeted them with jeers, taunting them with the total loss of power. eral R. S. Granger, who is in command du- Schofield's absence, at first determined to st the whole party occupying the house, but ecting that under the President's orders and isions of the Supreme Court, the military no further power in the South except to act er the order of the rebel courts, he decided end a report to General Scofield. The latter greatly incensed and determined to leave Richmond at once.

hortly previous to the surrender thirty thou- d bales of cotton at Marion, Ala., were placed he disposal of Dick Taylor to pay his troops, d gold was furnished one A. K. Shepherd, el quartermaster for Alabama, by parties in mphis, then in possession of the Federal ces, to exchange for this cotton. After the render this cotton was seized and sent to w York and sold on the Government ac- nt. Recently Lewis E. Parsons, late Pro- ional Governor of Alabama, as the agent of epherd, has obtained Treasury warrants in yment for 18,000 bales of this cotton, at $80 a le, amounting to $1,440,000.

enator Wilson introduced a resolution to- y inquiring into this case and other cotton nsactions of a similar character.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Descents upon gambling houses continue to made in New York.

The Kenton Woolen Mills, in Covington, entucky, owned by Glazier & Bro., of Cincin- ati, were destroyed by fire yesterday morning.

An entire block of buildings, in Springfield, issouri, including the Union Hotel, *Union ress* office, several stores and residences, and large livery stable, were burned on Sunday ght. Loss from thirty to forty thousand dol- rs. Insurance unknown.

The New York *Times* Washington special says is not true, as stated, that the President said would veto the Tariff bill if it passed the ouse.

A Washington special says: The Ways and eans Committee, in accordance with instruc- ons of the House, will soon report a bill to revent a reduction of legal tenders, but will at he same time report a contrary bill, as expres- ing their own views. A compromise provision ay be made against the results feared from he sudden withdrawal of the compound inter- st notes.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Mr. McCracken, who wrote the letter concerning Mr. Motley, is about twenty four years old. In his letter he says he made it his special business to see how our government was represented abroad, and found it greatly misrepresented, and he therefore deemed it his duty to inform the Secretary of State of the fact. Speaking of Mr. Motley, he calls him a Sumner man, who constantly said he owed his position to Sumner and not to Johnson, and indorsed Mr. Sumner's politics. Minister Hale, he says, takes every opportunity to say Congress is right and the President wrong. Mr. Murphy, consul at Frankfort, he calls a blatant radical, and a tool of Senator Chandler's. He states that a majority of our foreign missions are held by Massachusetts Puritans, controlled by Phillips, Butler and Chandler.

The *Times's* Montreal special says: London specials to the Government organs here announce the expectation that the confederation bill will pass Parliament without opposition before the close of February. Canada is the name recommended for the new nation by the delegates, but the ultimate choice rests with Her Majesty.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—The statement has been made and widely copied that so great was the rush of prospective travel to Europe, and especially to the Paris Exposition, that all berths in out-going steamers have been engaged for months to come. We are assured by representative of some of the leading lines that this statement is unfounded, and that the travel at present is scarcely more than is ordinary times.—*Tribune*

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

NEW RECONSTRUCTION SCHEME.

Gen. Thomas Favors Military Rule—The President Confident in his New Plan.

THE NEW REDEMPTION SCHEME.

Senator Saulsbury Proclaims the Democracy Opposed to President's Plan.

Tenure of Presidential Appointments.

The Pay of Military Officers.

Another Reconstruction Bill from Mr. Stevens.

Its Passage To-Day Deemed Certain.

Gen. Sheridan Thinks Military Protection in the South Necessary.

WASHINGTON OVERFLOWING.

Grant and Sheridan See the President.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1867.

The Tenure of Office.

In the Senate to day the tenure of office bill was discussed at some length, but no new points were drawn out, as the whole subject had been previously gone over in the month's debate that preceded the original passage of the bill in the Senate. Mr Dixon interrupted the debate to put in the new Presidential plan of reconstruction as an amendment to the one term proposition of Senator Wade now pending before the Senate.

The Democracy Against the President's Plan.

Mr. Saulsbury watched his first opportunity to get the floor, and availed himself of it to enter a demurrer on behalf of the Democratic party against the new plan. He utterly repudiated any such doctrine as was contained in it.

Disagreement on the Tenure Bill.

The Senate disagreed to the House amendment to the tenure of office bill, and the subject will have to go to a Committee of Conference. The point in dispute is the right of the President to remove Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate. The House by its action denies, and the Senate asserts this right.

Military.

Mr. Wilson from the Military Committee, reported the bill providing that for two years from the 1st July, 1867 all officers of the army below the rank of Major General shall be paid an addition of 33⅓ per centum to their present pay proper, and the pay of all field officers and other mounted officers shall hereafter be the same as is now provided by law for cavalry officers of like grade. The act to increase the pay of soldiers, approved June 20th, 1864, is continued in full for three years from the 20th of August, 1866. The same bill authorizes the Secretary of War to sell the Government property at Harper's Ferry.

The Civil Service.

In the House to-day, the bill to regulate appointments in civil service by placing them on merit alone, was debated. The motion of Thad. Stevens to lay it on the table was carried by four majority. A motion to reconsider was entered and the bill may yet pass.

New Bill from Mr. Stevens.

Just before the House adjourned, Mr. Stevens, from the Joint Committee on Reconstruction reported a bill to provide for the more efficient government of the insurrectionary States, by dividing them into five military districts and placing the military in supreme control. The bill in full is given in regular report and is the substitute for all reconstruction propositions placed before the Joint Committee on that subject. It is essentially the same bill introduced in the Senate by Williams, of Oregon, on Monday. Mr. Stevens gave notice that he should demand a vote to-morrow, giving the opposition two hours debate upon it. Its passage by a party vote is regarded as certain. Mr. Bingham, however, opposed it in Committee.

The New Scheme.

The Joint Committee on Reconstruction meet again on Saturday, and may agree on the supplemental proposition to that reported to day, relative to restoration, but it is considered doubtful, as there will be hardly time to pass it through and then put it over the veto.

Gen. Thomas is understood to favor the bill reported to-day for governing the Southern States by military power. The President is very much pleased with his plan of reconstruction and predicts its ratification by the South. A dispatch from Raleigh says it will probably be accepted at once by the Legislature of North Carolina. The Democratic Conventions in New Hampshire and North Carolina will be urged to adopt it as a finality.

Financial.

The Senate Finance Committee to day appointed Senators Sherman and Cattell as sub-committee to consider the bill providing for redemption of [illegible] per cent. [illegible] they will recommend [illegible] It is learned that the [illegible] will covering in [illegible] features embraced in the pending measure.

Politicians at the Capital.

Collector Harris and Alex. Sands, of Cincinnati, together with a large number of Ohio and Indiana politicians, arrived to day to look after certain vacancies in Federal offices being created by the rejection by the Senate of the appointments made during its recess.

Retrenchment.

The joint committee on retrenchment have agreed to report a bill to abolish all naval offices now connected with custom houses. They deem them a useless expenditure.

Illness of Mrs. Gen. Sickles.

General Sickles was called to New York to-day by a telegram stating that Mrs. Sickles was dying.

General Sheridan on Military Protection in the South.

The special committee on the murder of colored soldiers in South Carolina heard the evidence of Gen. Sheridan to-day on the question of continued military protection to freedmen in the South, and he expressed the opinion that such protection was still necessary.

General Grant's Reception.

The last reception of General Grant took place to-night and was attended by such a rush of guests that it was found at times almost impossible for them to enter the house. All branches of the Government were represented by its most distinguished men. General Sheridan was present and was everywhere the center of interest.

Land Sold

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the local offices show that 4,640 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of January last, a large portion of which was located with Agricultural College scrip, and the remainder taken up under the Homestead Law, sold for cash and located with military warrants. Returns for the same month from the Montgomery, Alabama, office show several entries under the Homestead Law for actual settlement and cultivation.

Counterfeit.

Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Flour City National Bank of Rochester, New York, have made their appearance. They are well executed and calculated to deceive the public; but the blurred appearance of the bills afford an indication of its spurious character, to those who examine it closely.

Tobacco Manufacturers.

This afternoon a meeting of the tobacco manufacturers was held for the purpose of considering means to improve the trade, and at the same time increase the revenue of the Government by securing a modification of the internal revenue tax.

The Bankrupt Bill.

The friends of the Bankrupt bill will not endeavor to bring it up in the Senate on the motion to reconsider, until after the arrival of Senator Nye, who is now on his way here from the Pacific coast.

A Crowded City.

Washington is overcrowded with people from every portion of the country, and representing every conceivable interest. To-day the leading hotels were unable to accommodate the rush from Philadelphia. There is one delegation of one hundred men, urging the passage of the House bill by the Senate, for the location of the Iron Clad Navy Yard at League Island.

Grant, Sheridan and the President.

General Grant and General Sheridan both had an interview with the President this afternoon. The object is not known.

Indian Appartment.

The appropriations reported for the Indian service for the next fiscal year were so enormous that the House refused to-day to pass them but recommitted the bill. They amount to two million and a half of dollars. It is determined to make no appropriations except to carry out actual treaty stipulations.

Confirmations.

The only confirmations made to-day by the Senate were those of Barton Able as Collector of Revenue at St. Louis, and General Morgan L. Smith as Consul to Honolulu.

The Cincinnati Appointments.

The President has already commenced to fill some of the vacancies in Ohio, caused by the rejection of appointments to-day by the Senate. He appointed Jones Lewis Assessor in the Ninth District, who is a radical. The other nominations, it is said, will be of a character that the Senate will confirm.

General Sheridan

Was summoned to-day before the House Committee on the sale of the Government railway stock to Southern roads.

Stevens and Seward.

Thad. Stevens, at Secretary Seward's request, called on the latter this evening, and had an interview.

Impeachment Evidence.

The first sworn evidence before the full impeachment committee was heard to-day, and related to the President's exercise of the pardoning power.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1867.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The total amount of the public debt on the 1st inst., was $2,543,339,748 56. Of this $1,420,145,541 80, bears coin interest, and $819,672,740 bears currency interest.

THE REDUCTION OF WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have voted almost unanimously against any reduction of the tax on whisky.

RECEPTIONS.

Chief Justice Chase and General Grant gave receptions to night, which were largely attended.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $6,355,715.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The friends of the Bankrupt Bill will not probably have it called up until Senator Nye returns.

"MY" PLAN CHANGED.

The President and his friends have so changed the first section of the Reconstruction plan that it now simply declares the ordinance of secession in the Southern States null and void. News is hourly expected of the adoption of the plan by the Legislature of North Carolina.

ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY.

The recent robbery of the Treasury amounts to $60,000. The defaulter is said to have been a clerk named Lee, from New York.

ARRIVAL OF GOV. AIKEN.

Gov. Aiken, of South Carolina, arrived to-day. His mission is said to relate to the new reconstruction plan.

NEW FORTIFICATION BILL.

A new fortification appropriation bill will be reported, but the chances for any action upon it this session are doubtful.

CONVENTION OF TOBACCONISTS.

The Convention of tobacconists assembled to-day, and temporarily organized by appointing R. A. Mayo, of Richmond, Chairman, and Alex. McDonald, of Lynchburg, Secretary. Some debate occurred as to whether tobacco commission merchants were entitled to seats in Convention, which resulted in their withdrawing, but subsequently the Committee on Credentials reported in favor of their admission. The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow. Delegates from Richmond, Petersburg, Lynchburg, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Pittsburgh, and Kentucky and other places.

CONFIRMATION AND REJECTION.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following: Collectors of Internal Revenue, David Littler, Eighth District Illinois; Barton Abel, First District Missouri; Consuls, Morgan L Smith at Honolulu; Holland Hurlburd, Comptroller of the Currency; Thomas O'Brien, Surveyor of Customs at Wheeling; Edward W Wynkoop, Agent of the Upper Arkansas Indians; Colonel Benjamin W Brice, Paymaster General United States Army, rank Brigadier General; Alfred Kilgore, United States Attorney for the District of Indiana. John E Rosett, United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Illinois. The following Major Generals by Brevet: Brig Gen Edgar M Gregory, for the battle of Five Forks; Brig General Thos L Kane, for the battle of Gettysburg; Brig Gen H Payne, for attack at Hudson; Brevet Brig Gen Daniel C McCallum. The Senate also confirmed a large number of other military appointments for gallant or meritorious services, among them the following: Colonels to be Brigadier Generals by Brevet: Wm D Duff, R Blakernoff, A J McNeely, W T King, S B Young, A G Lawrence, C H Potter, Luther Stephenson, Jr, Jno J Gleeson, Joseph Dickinson, Jno F Anderson, Harry Graham, Alex Von Schroeder, H M Cist, G P Thurston, Jno W Burk, D C Anthony, S Graham, S P Spofford, E R Biles, Peter Fritz, M McEwen, E H Bently, Thos T Wright, B F Fisur, Jas Dunlap, Paul Frank, G A Cobham, Jno Marshall Brown, P J Sullivan, Wilson Barston, Jno S Wilcox, W Ely and Wm Ames. The Senate rejected the following nominations: Naval officer, J L Swift, Boston; Surveyor of Customs, Wm Walls, Baltimore; Isaac G Warden, Michigan, Register of Land Office at East Saginaw. United States District Attorneys, Moses Kelly, Northern District, Ohio; Charles G Moore, Eastern District, Missouri; A L Perkins, Western District, Tennessee; Andrew F McReynolds, Western District, Michigan; United States Marshals, S S Moe, Western District, Ohio; J M Walker, Iowa; W B Thomas, Western District, Michigan; J G Berkhurst, Eastern District, Michigan; Samuel Walker, West Virginia. Collectors of Internal Revenue—H W Harrington, Third District, Indiana; Benj F Wates, Eleventh District, Ohio; Jas W Frizelle, Fourth District, Ohio; Wm Hamilton, Second District, Missouri; J M Glover, Third District, Missouri; Thos T Crittenden, Fifth District, Missouri. Collectors of Customs—Sylvanus B Phinney, Barnstable, Massachusetts; Darius N Couch, Boston. Assessors of Internal Revenue—Wm G Wells, First District, Michigan; Jno E Cummings, Fourth District, Ohio; Thomas Cunningham, Fifth District, Ohio; Jno Pitcher, First District, Indiana; Wm C Wilson, Eighth District, Indiana; James W Eldridge, Ninth District, Indiana; Garland C Broadhead, Eighth District, Missouri; Richard C Vaughan, Sixth District, Missouri; Wm D Hunter, Fourth District, Missouri; James A Gilreath, Second District, Missouri; A A Steele, Fourth District, Tennessee; A W. Brown, Sixth District, Illinois; Abel Longworth, Seventh District, Illinois; Isaac J Ketcham, Tenth District, Illinois; Wm M Chambers, Seventh District, Illinois.

HARRISBURG.

A Free Railroad Law.

Senator Lowry Wanted a Favorable Committee.

Railroad Committee Instructed to Report a Free Railroad Law.

Passage of Assistant District Attorney Bill.

John W. Riddell, Esq., Appointed to the Office.

The Visit of the Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, February 6, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Lowry offered a resolution asking the Speaker to appoint two additional members favorable to a free railroad on the Railroad Committee.

Mr. Graham moved to amend by instructing the Railroad Committee to report a free railroad law on Wednesday next, making it the special order. Carried by 22 ayes to 9 nays.

The Senate concurred in the House bill providing for Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county, by a unanimous vote.

The act allowing colored persons to ride in public conveyances was passed by a strict party vote, the Democrats voting in the negative and the Republicans in the affirmative.

HOUSE.

Petitions.

Mr. Wilson—From citizens of Pittsburgh, asking for a reduction of fare on Oakland Passenger Railway.

Mr. Peters—From Judges and citizens of Allegheny county, relative to fees of Coroner.

Mr Chadwick—From thirteen hundred citizens of Allegheny county for the repeal of the Tioga law.

Mr. McCamant—From citizens of Hollidaysburg for a law prohibiting trapping.

Also, to build a railroad from Hollidaysburg through the gap.

Mr. Linton—From school directors of Millville borough to levy a tax to build school houses in said borough.

Mr. Kimmell—From two hundred women in Saltsburg against the repeal of the license law.

Mr. Gallagher—From four hundred citizens of New Alexander, Westmoreland, for the passage of a prohibitory liquor law.

Bills in Place.

The joint resolution instructing Congress on the passage of a law reimbursing the loyal States for moneys advanced for payments of bounties.

To repeal the law of Congress imposing a tax on circulation.

To incorporate the Pittsburgh Tunnel Company.

To incorporate the Hollidaysburg and Altoona Plankroad Company.

A supplement to an act incorporating the borough of Lawrenceville.

Visit of the Legislature.

The Legislature will leave Harrisburg Thursday morning at 2 o'clock. There will, in compliance with the invitation, be a majority of both branches of the Legislature attend your city.

Railroad Legislation.

Legislation on railroad matters in Ohio has outstripped that of this State, according to the statistics, while, as Mr. Hugheart truly stated, the State of Pennsylvania, by liberal legislation, should outstrip Ohio, or any other State, in its progress, with its mountains of mineral wealth yet undeveloped. Mr. Hugheart, who was before the Railroad Committee, read the finding of the jury in the case of the road, and the affidavit of the President of the South Pennsylvania Railroad to show that there could not be a particle of reason, nor was there existing at the time, for the repeal of the charter,

Mr. Scull, of the Somerset *Herald*, on behalf of the people of Somerset, called the attention of the Committee to the fact that the people of his section invested their means in this corporation with the guarantee of the State of Pennsylvania of vested rights in favor of it.

District Attorney.

John W. Riddell, Esq., has been commissioned this evening as Assistant District Attorney for Allegheny county. Many Pittsburghers here are gratified by the appointment.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Selection of Presidential Electors.

House Amendment to Tenure of Office Bill Rejected.

THE NEW RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

Substitute for the Constitutional Amendment.

WASHINGTON, February 6, 1867.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted a communication from the President, transmitting a letter of Mr. McCracken, which drew forth the Motley correspondence. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. Also, report of the survey for an inter-Oceanic Canal through the Isthmus of Darien. Tabled.

Petitions were presented and referred, including one for the charter of a National Railroad between Washington and Cincinnati.

Mr. WATSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill recently introduced by him, providing for the temporary increase of pay of army officers. Ordered to be printed.

On motion, the night session of the 14th was set apart for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Pensions.

On motion of Mr ROSS, the President was instructed to communicate to the Senate, if not deemed incompatible with public interest, copies of all correspondence not heretofore communicated in reference to grants to American citizens for railroad and telegraph across the Republic of Mexico.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a bill to amend the act granting lands to Kansas to aid in the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad and Telegraph from Fort Riley to Fort Smith. Referred.

Mr. POLAND introduced a bill fixing the salaries of Judges of the Supreme Court in the Territories at $2,500 from April 1, 1867. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported with amendments the bill for the appointment of an additional commissioner to the Paris Exposition, providing regulations for the government of the Board of Commissioners, and making additional appropriation for expenses attending the proper representation of the United States.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill fixing the time for choosing electors of President and Vice President, which provides that hereafter such electors shall be appointed on the second Tuesday of October, but each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy which may have occurred. Provision is made, whenever the office of President and Vice President shall become vacant, for the election of electors on the second Tuesday of October following provided that two calendar months shall intervene between the dates of notification and election; but if there be not the space of two months between notifying and the second Tuesday of October following, then if the term of President and Vice President does not expire on the 3d of March succeeding such election shall be held on the second Tuesday of October in the year following. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr EDMUNDS called up the bill to regulate the tenure of office. The pending question was on the House amendment to include Cabinet ministers among those officers who may not be removed without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HOWE spoke in favor of the amendment, contending that under the constitution, officers of the Government could not be removed except on impeachment. The only question that ought to be put to a candidate for office were touching capacity for the position.

Mr. JOHNSON spoke in opposition to the amendment, and advocating the right of the President to appoint and remove Cabinet officers.

Mr DOOLITTLE spoke in a similar strain.

Mr. BUCKALEW opposed the amendment.

Mr SHERMAN doubted its propriety, as under it the President would have to retain in office the Cabinet of his predecessor, until the Senate consented to their removal, though they might be politically opposed to him.

After further debate the amendment was rejected, 17 against 28.

YEAS.

Brown,
Chandler,
Creswell,
Fogg,
Fowler,
Howard,
Howe,
Lane,
Morrill,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Ross,
Sumner,
Trumbull,
Wade,
Wilson,
Yates,

NAYS.

Anthony,
Buckalew,
Cattell,
Conness,
Cowan,
Davis,
Dixon,
Doolittle,
Fessenden,
Foster,
Frelinghuysen,
Grimes,
Harris,
Henderson,
Hendricks,
Johnson,
Kirkwood,
McDougall,
Nesmith,
Norton,
Patterson,
Poland,
Riddle,
Saulsbury,
Sherman,
Stewart,
Williams,

So the Senate refused to concur in the House amendment, and the subject must go to a Committee of Conference.

Mr DIXON offered the following, which he intended to offer as an amendment to the pending Constitutional Amendment:

WHEREAS, At the last session of the Thirty-Ninth Congress, an amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which said amendment has not yet been ratified by the States in which the rebellion against the United States recently prevailed; and

WHEREAS, There is reason to believe the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States would, if passed by Congress, be ratified by the Legislatures of the said States; and

WHEREAS, There is also reason to believe the Constitutions of said States will soon be amended by voluntary act of the legislatures and people thereof by the adoption of an article as follows:

"Article.—Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his name, or who may be the owner of $250 of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at any election for Governor of the State members of the Legislature, and all other offices elected by the people, provided that no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution and laws of the State, or who at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

Now, therefore, in view of the above considerations and in the confident hope of the early and fraternal restoration of the Union,

Resolved, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States; which, when ratified by three fourths of said Legislatures, shall be [illegible] part of said Constitution:

[illegible] SECTION 1. The Union under the [illegible]

SEC. 2. The public debt of the [illegible] or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States.

SEC. 3 All persons born in or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof are citizens of the United States and of the State in which they reside, and citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or any property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but when any State shall, on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercising of the elective franchise at any election for choice of electors for President or Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and all other officers elected by the people, to any male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation. No State shall require property qualifications for voters more than the value of $250 in taxable property, nor as an educational qualification more education than enough to read the Constitution of the United States in the English language and write his own name.

The Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a joint resolution for the survey of the boundary line between Idaho and Oregon. Referred.

The Indian appropriation bill reported last evening from the Committee of the Whole came up as unfinished business, and gave rise to a lively discussion between Messrs. KASSON and WINDOM on the relative expenses of managing the Indians under the War Department and Interior Department. The debate was also participated in by Messrs. Maynard, Scofield, Henderson, Thayer and Bromwell.

Finally Mr. THAYER moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered, so as to leave the bill open to a motion to recommit.

The vote was reconsidered, and the House refused to order the main question.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Appropriations, with instruction to report back excluding all appropriations not necessary to carry out treaty stipulations or maintain the Indians.

The motion was agreed to to recommit with instructions.

The SPEAKER presented a message from the President, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State as to States now represented in Congress, which have ratified the Constitutional Amendment proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress. The Secretary reports that authentic evidence of such ratification has been received from Connecticut, Tennessee, New Jersey, Ohio, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, and Missouri, and that a printed copy of the joint resolution ratifying it has been received from New Hampshire. From the Secretary of War with maps of harbors of Pentwater and Pere Marquette. Referred. Also, a report by the Chief of Engineers covering General Wilson's report of survey and improvements of the rapids of the Mississippi River. Referred. From the Secretary of the Interior, with an account of Indian agents and Superintendents. Referred.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the Military Committee, reported bills, &c., as follows: In reference to the publication of the work illustrative of the late war; tabled. The House bill to amend the act of July 18th, 1864, fixing the military peace establishment of the United States; also tabled. The House bill declaring and fixing the rights of volunteers as a part of the army. The bill provides that in computing length of time of service of army officers, in order to determine what allowance of additional or longevity rations he is entitled to, and fixing the relative ranks of officers, there shall be taken into account the time such officer actually served continuously or otherwise as a commissioned officer, either in the regular or volunteer service, since April 19th, 1861. Passed.

The House bill to extend to general officers on the retired list the benefit of an additional ration for every five years service, was passed.

The bill to amend the act establishing a National Asylum for disabled volunteer soldiers, provides that the directors may retain their positions after being elected members of Congress. Passed.

The House joint resolution, donating to the State of Ohio, buildings, sheds, furniture, lumber and other property of Camp Chase, Ohio, to be used in the erection of a State Asylum for idiots. Passed.

The House joint resolution for the reduction of the military reservation of Fort Riley, and to grant lands for bridge purposes, to the State of Kansas. Passed.

The House joint resolution to pay Lieut. John A. Hamlin, First Lieut. Michigan cavalry, his pay as Second Lieutenant from July, 1863, to March, 1864, was passed.

The House joint resolution to extend the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims to cases of claims for Quarter Masters stores and subsistence supplies actually furnished to troops under Major General Wallace's command during the Morgan raid in Ohio and Indiana in 1863, was passed.

The House joint resolution for the payment of officers and enlisted men attached to General Wilson's brigade who were not actually mustered into service on account of capture or otherwise, passed.

Mr. SITGREAVES reported a bill providing for the payment for horses lost by drowning, &c., in transportation. Passed.

Mr. MARTIN reported a bill recognizing the organization of Capt. David D. Beatty's company of scouts in Tennessee, as if it had been regularly mustered into service. Passed.

A bill for the payment of bounties to soldiers of the 18th Pennsylvania Volunteers was tabled. Also, a bill to repeal the twelfth section of the act of July 17th, 1862, to define pay and emoluments of certain officers of the army, which passed.

Mr. ANCONA reported a bill amendatory of the bounty act of July 28th, 1866, so as to allow soldiers who had lost their discharges to make oath of service, &c., to the Second Auditor's Bureau. Passed. Also, a bill authorizing the purchase from San Francisco Society of grounds adjoining Allegheny Arsenal at Pittsburgh with the works thereon, for $3,800. Passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN reported a bill to pay to Walter Whitaker pay and allowance as Colonel of the Sixth Kentucky infantry, from September, 1861 to January, 1862. Passed.

Mr. DONNELLY introduced a bill allowing transportation and bounty to soldiers discharged for the purpose of accepting civil service under the Government. Referred.

Mr. BLAINE gave notice that he would at the earliest opportunity call up House bill to pay loyal States for troops furnished.

Senate amendments to House Bill declaring the sense of the act restricting the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, and providing for the payment of certain demands for Quartermaster's stores, were concurred in.

The Senate amendment to House bill regulating the duties of Clerk of the House were concurred in.

The House proceeded to debate and consideration of the bill reported by Mr. JENCKES from the joint select committee on Retrenchment, to regulate the civil service of the United States.

Mr. McKEE moved an amendment to the tenth section, so as to render ineligible to office those who voluntarily aided or encouraged any insurrection or rebellion against the government of the United States.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS, the amendment was tabled, 72 against 66.

Mr. JENCKES changed his vote to aye, and moved a reconsideration of the vote, but withdrew it to allow the transaction of other business.

Mr. STEVENS reported the following from the Reconstruction Committee:

A bill to provide for the more efficient government of the Insurrectionary States.

WHEREAS, The pretended State governments of the late so-called Confederate States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas were set up without the authority of Congress, and without the sanction of the people; and

WHEREAS, The so pretended governments afford no adequate protection for life or property, and encourage lawlessness and crime; and

WHEREAS, It is necessary that peace and good order should be enforced in the so called States until loyal State governments can be legally established; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the so-called States shall be divided into military districts and made subject to the military authority of the United States as hereinafter prescribed, and for that purpose Virginia shall constitute the First District; North Carolina and South Carolina the Second District; Georgia, Alabama and Florida the Third District; Mississippi and Arkansas the Fourth District; Louisiana and Texas the Fifth District.

SEC 2. That it shall be the duty of the General of the army to assign to the command of each of said districts an officer of the regular army not below the rank of Brigadier General, to detail a sufficient military force to enable such officer to perform his duties and enforce his authority in the district to which he is assigned.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of each officer assigned as aforesaid, to protect all persons in the rights of person and property, to suppress insurrection and violence, and to punish or cause to be punished all disturbers of the public peace and criminals; and to this end he may allow all civil tribunals to take jurisdiction and try offenders, and when in his judgment it may be necessary for the trial of offenders, he shall have power to organize military commissions or tribunals for that purpose, anything in the Constitution and laws of the so-called States to the contrary notwithstanding, and all legislation or judicial proceeding or processes to prevent or control the proceedings of said military tribunals, and all interference by said pretended State Governments with the exercise of military authority under this act shall be void and of no effect.

SEC 4. That Courts and Judicial officers of the United States shall not issue writs of *habeas corpus* in behalf of persons in military custody, unless some commissioner or officer on duty in the district wherein the person is detained shall indorse upon said petition a statement certifying upon honor that he has knowledge or information as to the cause and circumstance of the alleged detention, and that he believes the same to be wrongful, and further that he believes the indorsed petition is preferred in good faith in the furtherance of justice, and not to hinder or delay the punishment of crime. All persons put under military arrest by virtue of this act shall be tried without unnecessary delay, and no cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted.

SEC 5. No sentence of any military commission or tribunal hereby authorized affecting the life or liberty of any person shall be executed until approved by the superior officer in command of the district, and the laws and regulations for the government of the army shall not be affected by this act except in so far as they conflict with its provisions.

The bill was read twice and ordered printed.

After some unimportant business the House adjourned.

FROM NORRISTOWN, PA.

Execution of Jacob F Hadolph, for the Murder of Julius Wochele.

NORRISTOWN, PA., February 6.—Jacob F. Hadolph was executed about noon, for the murder of Julius Wochele, a young German, in November, 1865. His object was to obtain money belonging to Wochele in Germany, and he was detected by a letter written to obtain it. He died after delivering a speech in German, protesting his innocence.

Com. Vanderbilt and the New York Railroad Imbroglio.

NEW YORK, February 6—Commodore Vanderbilt was examined before the New York House Railroad Committee yesterday. He considered the terminus of the Hudson River Road to be at Greenbush, and that the ferriage was free. He had sold all his Central stock because he did not want to have anything to do with the new men. He had no confidence in Mr. Keep's management. The Hudson river had never claimed more than pro rata, but the Central wanted to use the road only three or four months at those rates, while the Hudson wanted them to use it the year round. He considered from three to four hundred thousand dollars would have been only fair for the way in which they wanted to use the Hudson. His son had made the hundred thousand [illegible] principles. This he was determined to have, and he regarded the law as too slow when he had the power in his own hands to accomplish his purpose. He had not made the break until every means of conciliation was exhausted, and he had committees appointed to negotiate. He did not attend the meeting of the Committee in the evening. His evenings were devoted to whist, and not to business, and he did not let business interfere with the game. He had got now what suited him better than the hundred thousand dollars, if they live up to their agreement. He owns one quarter of the Athens Road. His connection with that road was one of the foolish acts of his life. He declined to state how much stock he held in the Hudson, and he did not know as he had a controlling interest.

Fire at Windsor Locks, Conn.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., February 6.—A building belonging to the Seymour Paper Company, at Windsor Locks, Conn., and filled with 300 barrels of lime and rosin, was burned Sunday.

STATE ITEMS.

Another effort is about to be made to incorporate Altoona into a city.

George W. Given, of Salem township, Westmoreland county, has been appointed a lieutenant in the regular army.

Josiah Edwards, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania road, lost his right leg by accidentally falling from a train near Derry station last Tuesday. His leg was so badly crushed, that amputation was resorted to.

Andrew Stouffer and Henry M. Weimer, of Mt. Pleasant, Westmoreland county, went out sleigh riding last Tuesday, became drunk, and had a quarrel, which resulted in the latter stabbing the former severely.

The production of the Venango Oil Regions for the year 1866, according to careful statements, amounts to 2,500,000 barrels of forty-two gallons each.

The new hotel at Erie, the Reed House, when completed, will have cost $300,000.

A drover named Moorhead, a resident of Indiana county, was killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, on Wednesday morning of last week, under the following circumstances: The stock train stopped at the station, and Moorhead got out for the purpose of punching the cattle that were lying down in order to make them stand, to save them from being tramped upon. While he was thus engaged, the Philadelphia Express suddenly approached, and he, fearing that he would be run over, attempted to run across the track, but was caught by the engine and immediately killed.

The financial condition of Huntingdon county is good. The report of the Commissioners shows there is a balance this year in the hands of the Treasurer of $7,779 69, while last year the same was only $1,678 73. The debt of the county to the State has been liquidated, $8,020 68 having been paid in 1865 and $2,308 36 last year.

The engine Juniata, belonging to the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, was blown up on the evening of the 28th ultimo, near Fisher's Summit, scalding the fireman in a frightful manner, and slightly injuring the engineer. The fireman was thrown back by the force of the explosion to the fifth truck, while the engineer was carried with the engine, about sixty feet up the right hand bank, when the engine turned over, end for end, precipitated him some distance beyond, about forty feet, into a snow bank. The engine was completely wrecked.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The fact has been elicited in the Bankruptcy Court that *La Nation* has, since 1863, been the organ of the Russian Government, and has been sustained and supported by Russian funds.

Numerous accidents have occurred in France in consequence of the severe weather. Paris has been literally snowed up for the first time in 20 years.

The Empress Eugenie takes great interest in the Holy Places at Jerusalem, and French diplomacy, animated by Her Majesty, has succeeded in persuading the Turks to permit the Holy Sepulchre to be repaired, the roof of which has long been in a deplorable condition.

The Italian journals speak of great distress in various quarters of the Kingdom of Italy. The *Unita* says: "Italy is hungry, from the Alps to the Adriatic." The harvest last year was a bad one, and so many hands have been taken from the fields for soldiering that the great source of Italy's wealth, agricultural produce, has diminished. There is much poverty in Venice and in the Island of Sardinia. Government is spending largely to support the destitute.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Complications in the East

People of Servia Flying to Arms.

A "Straw."

LONDON, February 5, Evening.—During the delivery of the Queen's speech the people cried "Reform."

Yankee Enterprise.

Ross Winans has received a contract from Russia to build cars and locomotives for that Government.

Eastern Complications.

Fresh complications are arising in the East. The people of Servia are flying to arms against Ottoman rule, while at Constantinople the party in favor of peace is increasing in numbers and influence. Moreover, it is reported the Viceroy of Egypt has sent agents to ascertain whether the leading powers of Europe would favor his complete independence of the sovereignty of the Porte.

Opening of Parliament.

LONDON, February 5.—The Queen opened Parliament to-day in person. The people manifested no enthusiasm, neither were there any cheers for the Prince of Wales. The Queen's return to Buckingham Palace was even more dismal. Everybody was thoroughly soaked. Cries of "Reform" greeted the Queen as she passed. The police behaved with great moderation, as the crowd was rife for mischief. The general prediction is, this is the last Parliament the Queen will open in person.

Reform Demonstration.

Great preparations are making for a reform demonstration on the 11th. The people say they will then show the Queen a procession worth seeing. The bitterness of popular feeling is undisguised. Placards are shown on the streets saying "Men without votes are serfs." Every personal regard for the Queen is eclipsed by the reform furore. The Queen has resolved to appear more in public. A series of royal receptions are announced.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, February 5, Evening.—Cotton closed irregular and inactive; sales of 6,000 bales.

Manchester advices are unfavorable. The market is heavy and prices lower.

Breadstuffs generally are less firm, tending downwards. Wheat declined two pence for red and western. Market closes firmer. Flour declined one shilling for western State. Corn declined to 40s 4d@40s 6d for mixed western. Lard quiet. Cheese dull. Beef advanced half a crown. Petroleum dull.

FROM FRANKLIN, PA.

Trial of Culver and Austin Concluded—Verdict, "Not Guilty."

FRANKLIN, PA., February 6.—The trial of C. V. Culver and James S. Austin was concluded to-day. The jury, after a short absence, returned a verdict of not guilty, and that the prosecutor, John Duffield, pay the costs. The verdict was received with demonstrations of applause by the audience in courts, and causes general rejoicing.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Maine.

AUGUSTA, ME., February 6.—The House has refused to concur in the action of the Senate in amending the law to permit white persons to intermarry with negro, Indian or mulatto. The vote stood 45 yeas to 76 nays.

Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6—The Louisiana House of Representatives unanimously rejected the Constitutional Amendment to-day. The House unanimously concurred in the bill calling a State Constitutional Convention. The bill now awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. It is reported that the bill will be vetoed. Two unsuccessful ballots were had for United States Senator.

Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—A joint memorial asking Congress to extend the jurisdiction of the State of Nevada over the territory of Utah, has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature.

Arkansas.

MEMPHIS, February 6.—The *Avalanche's* Little Rock, Arkansas special says the Legislature passed a resolution appropriating $78,000 to replace the funds of the General Government, seized by the Convention at the time of secession.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, February 6.—In the House the negro suffrage bill adopted yesterday was passed on its final reading, giving negroes the right to vote, and cuts off voters under the existing law. It will pass the Senate.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 6.—The Senate passed a bill for the creation of an Immigration Bureau, and appropriating $100,000 to carry out its objects. The House concurrent resolution to amend the Constitution by striking out the word "white" passed the Senate, amended so as to strike out the word "male," and make intelligence the basis of suffrage after 1870.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, February 6, 1867.

DEATH OF MRS SICKLES.

The wife of General Sickles, who became noted some years ago, died to-day.

CUT DIRECT.

[illegible] of her seizure is progressing.

SOUTHERN RELIEF FUND.

The subscriptions to the Southern relief fund amount to seventeen thousand dollars.

MAXIMILIAN'S BAGGAGE INSURED.

The *Louisiana Press*, of January 17, says an insurance of 200,000 francs was effected in the Hamburg Exchange upon the personal property of Maximilian, shipped by the Maria to Ragusa.

LAND SALES.

Returns received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from the office at Menoska, Wisconsin, show that 4,640 acres of public lands were disposed of during January, a large portion of which was located with agricultural college scrip, the remainder being taken up under the homestead law, sold for cash, and located with military warrants.

FROM HARTFORD, CONN.

Democratic State Convention—Nominations—Resolutions.

HARTFORD, February 6.—The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Hon. L. P. Waldo presided. Hon. J. English was nominated for Governor by acclamation. The other nominees are: For Lieutenant Governor, Ephriam H. Hyde; Secretary of State, Leverette E. Pease; Treasurer, Edward L. Mosely; Comptroller, Jesse Olnea.

The resolutions adopted state that there is nothing in the way of the harmonious working of our republican institutions, save factious course of a mutilated Congress. Peace and concord can only be established by the defeat of the radicals, by a union of all conservatives. They rejoice in the recent decision of the Supreme Court, and tenders thanks to President Johnson for his manly course in resisting unauthorized legislation, and advocating the rights of all States. They also favor the eight hour system, and the abolition of poll tax. Several speeches were made including one by Mr. English.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Death of N. W. Graham—Thieves Arrested—Glass Works Burned.

ST. LOUIS, February 6.—N. W. Graham, formerly a merchant at Cairo, and Superintendent of Marine Transportation on the Mississippi river during the war, died at the Southern hotel in this city to day.

Johnny Grundy, Charles Stewart and Tom Cannon, all professional thieves, were arrested on a charge of being concerned in the recent bank robbery at New Orleans, and were taken South in irons to-day, in charge of officer Gray, of this city, and detective Conness, of New Orleans.

The Mississippi Glass Works were burned this morning. Loss $60,000; no insurance.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The Confiscation Question in Florida—Terrible Hurricane.

NEW ORLEANS, February 6.—Official information from Fernandina, Florida, states that the question at issue regarding confiscated lands, will remain in *statu quo* until the opening of the United States District Court.

A terrible hurricane on February 1st, swept over Ouachita River and the adjoining parishes in the neighborhood of Pine Bluffs, causing great destruction of property and loss of life. The inhabitants had to flee to the open fields for safety.

A Well Officered Road.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 6.—A dispatch from Placerville says two setts of officers were elected yesterday for the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, one by the stockholders, and the other by Wells, Fargo & Co., to whom the road was recently mortgaged.

Accident in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 6.—The walls of a building in Holiday street fell to-day. Two laborers were killed and six injured.

Lynch Law in Kentucky.

DANVILLE, KY., February 6.—A horse thief named Trowbridge was taken from the jail Tuesday night and hung by a mob.

Funeral of Ex-Gov. Hunt.

BUFFALO, February 6.—The funeral of Governor Hunt took place to-day.

Death of a Prominent Bostonian.

BOSTON, February 6.—Henry Lee, a prominent citizen, died to-day, aged 85.

THE CULVER TRIAL.

Verdict of Acquittal.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FRANKLIN, Pa., February 6.

The case of the Commonwealth against C. V. Culver and James S. Austin, for conspiracy to defraud the Venango National Bank, was terminated to day, by a verdict of not guilty, which was received with great applause from a large audience in the court room.

FROM MONTREAL.

Explanation in the Case of Lamirande—Large Nugget.

MONTREAL, February 6.—The Government organ says the cable dispatch announcing that England had demanded Lamirande is incorrect. What she did demand was an explanation, which France immediately gave, and which was satisfactory to England.

A forty five ounce nugget from the Gilbert river gold mines was exhibited in this city to day.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MONEY—$5,000 to $8,000 for six years on Bond and Mortgage. Address, with terms, "Real Estate," Commercial office.

WANTED—TO SELL—A Tavern Stand in a good business locality. Inquire at 53 Ohio street, or at this office.

WANTED.—TEACHER—A Principal Teacher to take charge of Woodville School in Reserve township. Inquire at SIMON BROHM'S Stall No. 104 Pittsburgh Market, on Friday Feb. 8.

WANTED—DESK ROOM—Desk Room in an Office in central part of city. A liberal rent will be paid for the same. Address Box O. E., Commercial.

WANTED—OIL REFINER—A first class, practical Man, having brains and large experience. None other need apply. If preferred, and applicant has money, he can get an interest in first class works. Address Postoffice Box 2,439, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—CHARCOAL—We are now prepared to contract for 75,000 to 100,000 bushels Charcoal, deliverable either by River, Rail or Wagons. Apply at No. 83 Water street, or address SINGER, NIMICK & CO., Sheffield Steel Works Pittsburgh, Pa. M W F

WANTED—CANVASSERS—For a new book, "Women of the War." Gentlemen or Ladies can have steady employment and good pay. Five wanted immediately for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Address or apply to EMERY & HOWE'S, 68 Fifth street, second floor.

WANTED—SITUATION—An A No. 1 Traveling Agent is open for an engagement from the first of February. Has traveled for the last twelve years through the Southern and Western States and commands a large, prompt paying trade. Address "Energy," in care of this office.

WANTED—SCRAP IRON—Wrought and Cast scrap Iron, at highest cash prices, at corner Penn street and Cecils alley. MULLIN & MALONEY.

WANTED—WAREHOUSEMAN—An active man acquainted with the iron business, and capable of making out invoices, may hear of a desirable situation in Cincinnati, by calling upon NIMICK & CO., 95 Water street.

WANTED—SITUATION—A competent and reliable person of good address who can give the very best of references as to character, ability, &c., desires to connect himself with some established house as Traveling Agent or Salesman. Address "Traveler," Postoffice Box 600, Allegheny city, Pa.

WANTED—CHAMBERMAIDS—Two good Chambermaids can find permanent employment and good wages, by applying at the REVERE HOUSE, 62 Fifth street. tf

WANTED—HOUSEBUILDERS.—Every house owner and builder to call at 351 Liberty street, to see Catlin's Sash Lock and Supporter. Answers for pulleys. A good chance for mechanics. Territory for sale. MILLER & PRESCOTT, Agents.

WANTED—SOLDIERS.—Attention Soldiers! 1,000 Soldiers wanted at once to engage in a highly honorable and appropriate business, at which from $50 to $150 per month has been made. Write for particulars, it will do no harm, and may result greatly to your advantage. C. F. VENT & CO., 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. eod*

WANTED—FARMERS.—Important to Farmers—1,000 more Farmers wanted at once to engage in a very appropriate, honorable and pleasant business for the next three months or longer, in which 300 persons have embarked in the last two months and at which from $50 to $250 per month is being made. For full particulars address C. F. VENT & CO., 38 West Fourth street, Cincinnati, Ohio. eod*

WANTED—GIRLS—Thirty Girls, thirteen years of age or older to work at paper box making, at the works of the Penn'a Salt Manufacturing Company, Natrona, Pa. Wages, Three to Five Dollars per week. Cars leave Federal Street Station, Western P. R. R., at 6 and 9:20 A. M., and 2:15 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—CAST SCRAP IRON.—Apply at Foundry, end of Upper Bridge, Birmingham, or at Office, corner Market and Water streets, Pittsburgh. LEWIS, OLIVER & PHILLIPS.

WANTED—INFORMATION.—Information of Patrick O'Donovan, who left his friends in Portsmouth, Ohio, about the 10th of De [illegible]

WANTED—[illegible] a Capital of $8,000 to $10,000. References required. Address Box "R," THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—FARMERS.—100 Farmers to engage in a business that will pay them from $100 to $150 per month from now until next Spring. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., 507 Minor street, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—GARDENER—A practical Vegetable Gardener—man without family preferred. Address LOCK BOX No. 153.

WANTED—SITUATION—A situation by a Lady to teach among the Freedmen. Good references given. Address M. L., THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER—A Woman competent to take charge of an extensive establishment. Experience and the best of references required. Address LOCK BOX 253.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED.—AGENTS.—Five hundred clerks and others now out of employment in Pittsburgh, to know that Andrews' Gas Generator continues better than ever. Fortunes are made selling Rights and the Generator. It is the only thing of the kind that has real merit. Success is the standard. Come and see what agents are making. J. C. TILTON, No. 10½ St. Clair street.

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $300 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce throughout the United States, the Genuine Improved Common Sense Family Sewing Machine. This machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1,000 for any machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth cannot be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

CAUTION—Do not be imposed upon by other parties palming off worthless cast iron machines, under the same name or otherwise. Ours is the only genuine and really practical cheap machine manufactured.

WANTED--HOUSES.

WANTED—HOUSE—A House of five or six rooms, in a pleasant location by a small family, (adults). Address D. M., Lock Box 205.

WANTED—HOUSE—Containing about thirteen rooms. If desired will accommodate present occupants, if a small family, with board. References satisfactory. Address J. T. H., Commercial office.

WANTED—HOUSE—A large House, with from 10 to 12 Rooms, suitable for a genteel Boarding House. Address J. H., at THIS OFFICE. tf

WANTED—TO RENT—A HOUSE, easy of access by rail—Pennsylvania Road preferred. Must have at least EIGHT ROOMS, and some ground desired. Address "B," Commercial office. tf

WANTED—A SMALL HOUSE, with four or five Rooms. Address, stating terms, location, &c., E. A., this office.

LOST.

LOST—COAL FLAT—By the late break up in the Monongahela river, a Coal Flat, almost new—marked McKnight & Co., No. 10. Any person having secured it, and notifying us of where it may be found, will be suitably rewarded. Should it be found in the possession of any person after ten days from the date of this notice said person will be dealt with according to law. McKNIGHT & CO. 1*

LOST—SEAL—A Gent's Seal, agate set; design of Oil Derrick. A liberal reward will be paid if left at this office.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY NOTIFY everybody not to trust anybody whoever on my account, as I will not be responsible. NICHOLAS HOFFMAN, JR.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—The two story Dwelling House, No. 228 North avenue, Allegheny city. Inquire of PARK, McCURDY & CO. tf

FOR RENT—STORE ROOM—The Store Room with eight rooms, well finished, and in complete order, now occupied by Kinder Bair, No. 91 Federal street, Allegheny. Inquire of THOMPSON & GROETZINGER, No. 116 Federal street.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two fine large Rooms in third story of Building, No. 6 St. Clair street, suitable for Offices. Inquire of PHELPS PARK & CO., or at the rooms.

FOR RENT.—RESIDENCE—A fine Residence of 11 Rooms, with the necessary out buildings, all in complete order, with two acres of ground well improved and laid out situate in Collins township, near the Borough line and Passenger Railway. Immediate possession given. For further information apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES, Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR RENT—BANKING ROOMS—Three large, spacious Rooms in the Apollo Building, Fourth street, Pittsburgh, each with large vaults. Also, finished Basement 60 feet front, 77 feet deep, suitable for Dry Goods Jobbing or Notion business. Also, Offices in second and third stories large and airy, and also a Hall occupying the fourth story, adapted to Society meetings. Inquire of LEONARD S. JOHNS, Esq., opposite, or JAMES CALDWELL.

FOR RENT—STORE—The whole or part of No 64 Fourth street, now occupied by S. S. Marvin as a Steam Cracker Bakery. House, 29 feet front by 75 deep. Inquire of JAMES T. BRADY & CO., corner Fourth and Wood streets.

FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—The Warehouse, Nos 226 and 228 Liberty street, and 173 Wood street, at present occupied by the subscribers. Possession given first of April, or sooner if desired. JOHN FLOYD & CO.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Situated on the corner of Sandusky street and North Common, Allegheny city; contains 12 rooms, bath room, water closet, wash room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water throughout the house; also, gas fixtures and chandeliers. Furniture all new—any part of which will be sold at a liberal discount to any party renting the premises. Address J. H. D., Lock Box 126½, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

FOR RENT—WAREROOM AND OFFICE—The second floor, with large Office, of No. 27 Wood street, now occupied by T. A. Evans & Co. Inquire of BECK, PHILLIPS & CO., 121 Second st.

FOR RENT—LANDING.—The first Boat Landing above Lock No. 1, on North side of Monongahela River, having 440 feet front. Inquire of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO., 14 Market street, corner of First street.

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—CHURCH PEW—Pew No. 65, in Middle Aisle of Trinity Church. JOHN D. BAILEY, No 102 Fourth street,

FOR SALE.—STORE—One of the best located Tobacco and Segar Stores in the city. Call or address BRICKER & CO., No. 335 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—CONFECTIONERY—The stock, good will, lease and fixtures of a Confectionery and Saloon, doing an extremely good business. Good reasons given for selling. Inquire at 161 Third street.

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY.—Bonded Warehouse and two Warehouses. All the buildings are brick and substantially built, and eligibly situated in the city. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A beautiful Building Lot of 2½ acres at Shady Side Station, Pennsylvania Railroad. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE.—OIL REFINERY.—All the fixtures and appurtenances of an Oil Refinery, consisting of Tanks, Pipes, one Still, hand agitator, &c., &c., situated on the property of the late John S. Cosgrave, near Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, cor. Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE.—PROPERTY.—Thirteen Acres of excellent Land, property of the late John S. Cosgrave, situate at the foot of Squirrel Hill, and within five minutes' walk of Laughlin's Station, on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad especially suitable for Vineyard Purposes and Building Lots. For terms, &c., apply to S. A. COSGRAVE, Pittsburgh Steel Works, corner Ross and First streets. eod-tf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS—Splendid chance for a Home. Rare bargain for men of small means. Fourteen desirable Building Lots each 20 feet by 80 to a 10 foot alley, situate in Allegheny city bounded by Ridge, Chartiers and Belmont streets and aforesaid alley, within a few steps of Rebecca street cars. These are the highest and driest bottom lots between the Suspension Bridge and Wood's Run. [illegible] manufacturing sites in the vicinity of the two cities. The lots remaining unsold will be offered at public auction on the premises Saturday, February 23d, at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN D. BAILEY, No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—ENGINE—One Ten Horse Power Oscillating Engine, with a 14 ft. two-flued Boiler, and 60 feet stack, all complete and in perfect order. Engine working every day. Apply to S. S. MARVIN, 64 Fourth street. tf

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES—Lease and Fixtures of a first-class Store on Fifth street. For particulars address G., Commercial Office.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—ENGINES.
2 7½ inch Engines, 20 inch stroke
1 8¼ do 20 do
1 15 do 2[illegible] do
All set on cast metal [illegible] and of the best material.
Apply at WILLIAM FISHER'S Engine Shop,
On Pike street, between Mechanic and Harrison streets, Fifth Ward. TTHS

FOR SALE.—BUILDING LOTS—A delightful [illegible] Four Lots [illegible]
97 Wood street.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—A desirable Building Lot, at Millvale Station, Pennsylvania Railroad, of 2½ Acres, within three minutes' walk of Millvale Station and six minutes' walk of horse railroad. Inquire of ISAAC M. PENNOCK, No. 29 Wood street, or JOHN D. BAILEY, No 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCALE—A second hand Fairbanks' track scale, weighing 5,000 lbs, in complete order. Information may be had through this office.

FOR SALE—CABINET ORGAN—Taken in exchange, and for sale cheap, a Six Stop Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organ, not many years in use. Also, a choice new lot of the famous Carhart & Needham Silver-Tongue Parlor Organs, at H. KLEBER & BRO'S, No. 122 Wood street.

FOR SALE—PLATE GLASS—A lot of French Plate Glass, various sizes, being more than needed by the owner, who imported it for a large improvement. Will be sold at a discount. Apply to G. H. H., at this Office, or to J. J. GILLESPIE, Wood street.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—Brick Dwelling and Grounds at a Bargain—Situated a short distance out on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Everything in perfect order, and all the modern improvements. Inquire at 119 First street.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS HOUSE—A Lease of a good Business House on Liberty st.; also, a light stock of Groceries and Fixtures, suitable for a wholesale or retail business. Satisfactory particulars will be given. Possession now or 1st of April. Address A. Commercial Office.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—Oakland Residence, at the junction of Craft Avenue and main road. Elegant two story and a half residence containing Nine Rooms, all completely finished. Marble and Slate Mantles throughout; splendid Kitchen, with Range complete. Capacious Stable on the premises. Ground belonging is about one acre filled with the finest Trees, Shrubbery, &c. All furnished with best of water from a splendid Well, as well as a large Cistern. Inquire for price and terms at 49 St. Clair street, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE.—A desirable Residence FOR SALE, IN EAST LIBERTY. The House is Brick, with nine large rooms, hall and cellar, with wash house attached. The lot contains the One-Third of an Acre, and has erected on it a Stable for three horses and carriage, oven, &c. &c. For terms apply on the premises, northeast corner of Negley avenue and Ross street, or to S. CALDWELL, Commercial office, or address R. F. LOGAN, Parnassus Postoffice, Westmoreland co., Pa.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—At Salem, Ohio—That elegant Mansion and Grounds known as the "Phillips property," worth at present rate of labor and material $40,000, but can be bought for less than half its value. The house is of brick, 38 by 67 feet, rough cast finish, double walls, three stories high. First floor contains single and double Parlors, Library, Conservatory, Bow-window, &c., Dining Room, Kitchen, and Wash-house. Second floor, four large Chambers, Bath-room, and Water Closet. Third floor, four large Chambers. Gas, hot and cold water in all parts of the house. Large brick Stable and Green House, with all modern improvements. The Grounds, containing 2¼ acres, are planted with all the rare and choice Shrubbery adapted to the climate. Also, Peach, Plum, Apple, Quince, Cherry, and Pear Trees, and all varieties of Grapes. Berries of all kinds in abundance. Call upon or address S. P. MORRISON, Salem, Ohio. T TH S

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In Freedom, Beaver co, Pa. Elegant cut stone House, with 9 rooms, good cement cellar; stable, corn crib and other out-buildings. Four and a half acres of ground; fine orchard of choice plum, peach, pear and apple trees; never failing well of water. The place well adapted for a Vineyard. Inquire for prices and terms of W. F. SEIDEL, Manchester Passenger R. R. Depot, or on the premises of THOMAS NEIL, SR.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—One large brick Dwelling House, situated in the Borough of Freedom, Beaver county, Pa., containing Ten Rooms, with Cellar, Coal House and Cistern. The house is forty-two feet long and twenty-eight feet wide. Possession given on the first day of April, 1867. Inquire of McCASKY & KERR, Freedom, Pa.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In Sewickley, Twelve Rooms; Three Acres of ground, Near Railroad Station. Price low. Address JAMES ADAIR, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE--HOUSES.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—A beautiful Country Residence, one mile west of Greensburg, on Turnpike Road, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, one half mile from Radebaugh station, with Brick House of 9 rooms, marble mantels, Boston Range. All the necessary out buildings, with choice flowers and shrubbery, 15 acres of ground. Price, $9,000. For particulars inquire at 87 Fifth street. C. B. SEELY.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—In McKeesport, situated on the bank of the Youghiogheny river, a large two story Brick Dwelling, containing eight rooms, two halls, finished garret, two large porches, portico, and cellar under whole house, and all well finished and nearly new. The Lot is 90 by 140 feet, with a good selection of fruit trees, grape vines, &c. Will be sold low. Address SANFORD G. CLARK, McKeesport, Pa.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—The House is a neat Brick, containing a double cellar, six rooms, all newly and nicely painted and papered, and finished attic. There is water in the house and gas in every room. Price $4,300. Terms $2,000 down, and balance in one year. The carpets and furniture, all new, will be sold to the purchaser on reasonable terms, if desired. Inquire at 81 West street, Allegheny city.

FOR SALE—HOUSE.—House No. 34 Pride street, on Lot 18x110 feet. The house is a good Two Story Frame of Nine Rooms. Gas and water in the house. Possession on 1st of April next. Inquire of S. CUTHBERT & SONS or of GEO. W. JOPE, at the Sligo Iron Works, Monongahela Borough. tf

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FARM—Situate in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, Pa., one mile below Apollo, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, in a good neighborhood, near market, mills and school house, containing 140 acres, all well improved; two good frame houses, frame barn and hay house, with other necessary buildings; two first-rate coal banks and three apple orchards, all grafted fruit of the best quality. For particulars inquire of the undersigned on the premises. JOHN C. SPEER.

FOR SALE—ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN BEAVER COUNTY—Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, the undersigned Executor of the last will of Matthew Elder, late of Elder's Mills in said county, will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on Thursday, February 21, 1867, at 1 o'clock, P. M., all that Tract of Land in Darlington and South Beaver townships, Beaver county, adjoining lands of James McMillin, Wm. H. Knight, Thos. F. Elder, and others, containing about 86 acres, about 60 acres cleared, on which are erected a large two story Brick Store House, with Dwelling House attached; cellar underneath. A large two-story Brick Woolen Factory, with basement story of stone, and with all necessary machinery therein for carding, spinning, weaving, fulling, &c.; the whole of capacity sufficient for a large manufacturing business. Also, a good two story Frame Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, double porch &c. A good two-story Frame Warehouse, and two hewed log tenant Houses. Also, a good double Frame Barn, large Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, &c., on the premises. The improvements on this tract are very valuable, being substantially constructed and in good condition. The whole water power of the Little Beaver Creek is available for manufacturing purposes at this point. The dam, race, &c., are substantial and in good order.

Also at the same time and place, all that certain other Tract of Land, in Darlington township, adjoining the tract above described, lands of Selah Chamberlin and others containing 150 acres about 80 acres cleared, on which is erected a hewed log Barn, with frame sheds, &c. The Farm well watered and underlaid with a good vein of coal.

The above Farms are about four miles from Darlington, about 1½ miles from the present terminus of the Darlington Cannel Coal Railroad.

Terms—One third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments with interest, and secured by bond and mortgage. For further information inquire of the undersigned, near the premises, or address him at Darlington, Beaver county, Pa.

REUBEN WATT, Executor. 7 9 12 15 19

FOR SALE—IRON WORKS—To close up the affairs of the late firm of CRANDALL, TOD & CO., it has become necessary to sell the "Diamond Furnace" property situate in Jackson, Jackson county Ohio. The property is therefore offered on most advantageous terms. The Furnace is now in Blast and doing well. If not sold by the 7th day of March next it will on that day be offered at Public Sale, on the premises. Possession will be given at the time of sale, provided the purchaser buy the stock of Ore, Coal, &c., on hand at cost; and if not then, at the close of the present Blast. ALLEN HELLAWELL, the Manager of the Works, will exhibit the property and give prices and terms. DAVID TOD.

FOR SALE OR RENT—STEEL WORKS.—The property known as the New York Steel [illegible] situated on Staten Island, in the town of [illegible] with [illegible] ments thereon, viz: One Brick Building [illegible] feet, used as a rolling mill; one Brick Building [illegible] 140x50 feet, two stories, used [illegible] for steel melting, with crucible kiln, &c.; one Frame Building, 20x45 used as a carpenter and blacksmith's shop; one Frame Building 40x40 feet containing two converting furnaces, for making blister steel; one block of Frame Houses and two Docks 215 feet long with 175 feet of river frontage. There are [illegible] inch premises, one steam engine 16 inch diameter 32 inch stroke; one steam engine, 12 inch diameter, 48 inch stroke; one steam engine, 15 inch diameter 48 inch stroke, two steam engines [illegible] good working order, with stroke, complete boilers. Also, one Sheet, one Merchant [illegible] the necessary one Muck Bar and one 8 inch Tram, all complete; one large Forge, one small Forge, and two Tilt Hammers; one Sheet Shears and three Iron Bar Shears; four Patent Fan Blowers; one Puddling, one Annealing and eight Heating Furnaces. The whole complete and in good running order, with the necessary shafting, pulleys, &c., ready for immediate use.

This property is nearly opposite to Elizabethport, and is connected with New York by the Staten Island boats, running several times a day to the adjoining docks.

A part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HENRY H. ELLIOTT, 69 Liberty street, New York.

[illegible] LE—FARM—Farm for sale [illegible] Penn township, Westmoreland county, [illegible] Grapeville Station, on Pennsylvania [illegible] ad, on which there is a good two story [illegible] SE, containing seven rooms, a Barn, [illegible] and all other necessary buildings. The Farm contains 117 acres underlaid with a seven foot vein of Coal. There is a Salt Well on it in good running order, producing 9 barrels per day. For further information inquire at No. 80 LOGAN STREET, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SOUTHERN LANDS.—Farms of all sizes, and at various prices, from $3 to $100 per acre, in Maryland, Virginia, and the cotton growing States. Also, never-failing Water-power, Mill Sites, Village Lots and Country Stores. Send 20 cents for Catalogue. Address WM. H. NEWTON, Attorney and Broker, 23 Lexington street, Baltimore, Maryland. T TH S

FOR SALE.—COAL PROPERTY—A Tract of Land, in Elizabeth Tp, on the Youghiogheny River, 5 miles below West Newton, containing 180 ACRES, well improved. 140 Acres of which is Coal, and the balance is the best of River Bottom; the hill portion abounds in Limestone, Flagstone and strong running Springs. The river is deep in front, which is advantageous for loading and harboring boats. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
Corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, or of ROBERT FINNEY, on the premises. no23

FOR SALE.—BLAST FURNACE.—The proprietors of the MIDDLESEX FURNACE, at Middlesex, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, being non residents and unable to give attention to business at Middlesex, will not continue their partnership, which expired in July last, and therefore offer their Furnace property for sale at a price so low as to make it an inducement to any one wishing to make Pig Iron. The property consists of Real Estate and Furnace, with all the necessary buildings such as Dwelling Houses for employees, Office, Smith Shop, Casting, Stock and Engine Houses. The Furnace has a Stone Stack, on a rock foundation, the lining is in fair condition, the Hearth and Boshes nearly new and cut from the best Lowell Micaceous Sandstone. Engines for blowing, hoisting and pumping, all in good order. The Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad crosses the property and has a side track for the use of the Furnace. There are also lots with dock front on the Canal, so that a choice may be had, between Canal or Railroad transportation. All the arrangements are made for the cheap handling of stock. Such an opportunity of immediately engaging in making Pig Iron, with a comparatively small investment, and in one of the best Coal regions, is seldom presented. Apply to H. B. TUTTLE & SON, Cleveland, Ohio.

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PIT

The Daily Commercial

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1867.

MEMBERS of the two Houses of the Legislature will reach this city this afternoon. To-morrow they will pay a visit to Dixmont Hospital, House of Refuge, and other State Institutions in this vicinity.

Now that the Connellsville bill is before the Legislature, we hope our citizens will organize an effort, which will, in spite of the adverse report of Senator LANDON, pass it at an early day. That there is nothing in the bill but the general good, the Legislature should continue to be assured. That there is money to be had for opposing it, is well understood already; and it will be hard to make it appear that those who do oppose it, without being able to offer some other very good reason, are not, or do not expect to be, recipients of some of it. The merits of the bill are enough to pass it, and they would, were not the "managers of the Central Road" with their "improper means" employed against it. Notwithstanding this description of influence, we are confident that a concerted and determined effort by our citizens would carry the bill through. Now is the moment for Pittsburgh to advance her prosperity. Let a committee of citizens proceed to Harrisburg, backed by a strong expression from the entire community. Why should not our public spirited Mayor initiate the movement?

THAT the Senate Railroad Committee in the Legislature, should report against the Connellsville bill, is not surprising to those who understand what is going on at Harrisburg. We are assured by the Harrisburg *Telegraph* that "the managers of the Central Railroad Company" are on hand "using improper means" against the Connellsville bill. If this report from Senator LANDON's Committee should not be accepted as the proof of how well such means have been employed, will our Harrisburg contemporary inform us by what means such a report was procured?

IT is now denied, and on apparently good authority, that the President said he would veto the Tariff Bill, should it pass the House. On the contrary, it is reported on equally good authority, that he will veto no currency or financial measure. The President will be likely to take the advice of Mr. McCULLOCH on such matters.

IT is reported that the plan of the President and the Southern leaders, referred to elsewhere in this paper, is not well received by the press of the South. It matters little whether it is or not, since Congress, having a plain duty to perform, will, as we trust, consult its own judgment, and proceed to the work without delay.

THE Reconstruction Committee in Congress, it is said, have prepared a bill placing the Southern States under military control. Such a bill should be followed by an enabling act, prescribing the conditions of restoration, which conditions should be fully in accord with the loyal sentiment of the land, and such as those who saved the Republic only have the right to prescribe.

WE are glad to hear that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have materially reduced the free list by cutting off an army of dead-heads, including some hundreds at Harrisburg. We earnestly commend this step, and hope the new rule will be rigidly adhered to.

VISIT OF THE LEGISLATURE.

It is proper that the Legislature, in its visit to our city to-day, should be appropriately received, and it has been suggested that the City Councils or the Board of Trade, or both, should take the matter in hand. The time is short, but long enough even now, to insure those attentions which manifestly belong to the occasion. We have been requested to throw out the suggestion, which ought, perhaps, to have been acted on earlier, so that our visitors may go hence with pleasant recollections of their visit to Pittsburgh. If our energetic Mayor would take the matter in hand, we do not doubt suitable arrangements could be made.

TURNING THE CORNER BACKWARD.

It turns out that we were right in conjecturing that the next monthly statement would show the National debt increased. The increase will be small, it is true—something like four or five million, it is said—but the reversal of the wheel from diminution to increase knocks away the foundation of Mr. McCULLOCH's felicitation less than three months ago, when, in triumph he pointed to the fact that at the rate we were then going on the debt would be paid off in something like a dozen years. At the present rate, what will be the period of liquidation? At the present rate, Congress will soon be called upon to contemplate the dreary necessity of supplying a growing deficiency, instead of the cheerful task of devising the best method of using a swelling surplus.

The simple truth is, the business of the country is measurably suspended. Values have shrunken and industry is unemployed. As a consequence, the flow into the Treasury has dwindled, so that the debt has begun to grow again. It is true the Secretary was told that such would be the result, but he did not believe it. But it is probable that he now perceives his error and is ready to correct it, so far as he can.

Nor is it to the Secretary alone that the country looks in this emergency. Congress has a duty to perform. If it will pass into a law the tariff bill that has just been sent from the Senate to the House, the act will go far to discharge the obligation Congress is under to the country. Give us that, and let the policy of contraction cease—at least, let us know that it will be confined to the four million per month—and business will revive.

There are less than twenty days left of the present session. We sincerely trust it will not close without the present Tariff bill—or one as nearly like it as possible—becoming a law. It is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury is potent on the question. Will he secure the gratitude of the nation by using all his influence in its favor?

THE QUEEN ON THE IRISH TROUBLE.

The speech of Queen VICTORIA, at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday, given to our readers the following day, yesterday, embraces several topics of general interest, all of which are presented by her Majesty in rather a roseate and hopeful light. On the relations and negotiations between her Government and ours, she entertains only the most cheerful anticipations—not only the removal of all possible grounds of misunderstanding, but also the promotions of relations of cordial friendship. This disposition on the one side is calculated to encourage and stimulate it on the other, and so to secure the end proposed, a lasting peace and friendship between the two great historically related nations.

The Queen's reference to Ireland recognizes the existence of some agitation and alarm in that country during the last Autumn. But she evidently regards the occasion as one of no inconsiderable magnitude, the agency having been only talk and the consequences only fears. The apprehension felt in the fall, are attributed to "persevering efforts and unscrupulous assertions of treasonable conspirators," exciting the hopes of disaffected persons in Ireland, and the apprehensions of the loyal population. The exercise of the Executive force, and the extensive opposition made to the conspiracy by "men of all classes and all creeds," have restored confidence and rendered hopeless any attempt to disturb the public peace. So says the Queen, and that she is in earnest, in her confidence, she informs the Parliament that any extra or exceptional legislation for Ireland will not be necessary.

This confirms fully what we have said months ago of the impracticability of the Irish Republic, so called, under its present auspices. A large proportion, probably more than half, of the people of the island are utterly opposed to the scheme, and would regard its success as sure death to the liberties that they now enjoy. The Queen, with delicacy and good judgment, makes no allusion to the foreign affiliations of the disaffected in Ireland, and consequently says nothing of this country in that connexion. We have no occasion to be offended with her for the omission. And now that the C. O., the celebrated Head Center, is reduced to a state of taciturnity, it is hoped that the name of the United States will not be longer connected with the I. R., and that the Presidents, Cabinets, Congresses, and generals of that mythical institution will not any longer flourish and figure in our public places.

THE SOUTHERN PLAN.

It was perfectly consistent in President JOHNSON to confer with those lately in rebellion against the Government as to their future position. It was consistent, because, having forsaken the cause which triumphed when the rebellion went down, the next thing for him to do, if he could, was to take from the victors the right of having the most to say in the settlement, and confer on the vanquished the dictation of the terms of their future relations. This is what, so far as he could do it, Mr. JOHNSON has done. He sent out to Southern leaders an invitation to come to Washington to confer together and with him. The result of the conference we have seen. Though we have printed it once we give it again as the following amendment to the Constitution:

Whereas, it has been announced by persons in high authority, that propositions from the Southern States having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles would be received and considered, &c., &c.; therefore,

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of ——, that the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"ARTICLE 14—SEC 1. No State, under the Constitution, has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union; nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union, or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union, under the Constitution, shall be perpetual.

"SEC. 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

"SEC. 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside; and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color, or previous condition of servitude, deny the exercise of the elective franchise at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, Members of the Legislature and other officers elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being 21 years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

Whereas, &c. Be it further resolved by the Legislature of ——, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment, to become a part of the Constitution of the State of ——:

"ARTICLE —Every male citizen who has resided in this State one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote six months immediately preceding the day of election, and can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, and who may be the owner of $250 worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers, the election of whom may be by the people of the State.

"*Provided*, That no person by the reason of this article, shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the Constitution or laws of this State, or who, at the time of the adoption of this amendment, may be entitled to vote under said Constitution and laws."

It will be seen that wherein this differs from the pending Constitutional Amendment, is that it inflicts no penalty for having rebelled and waged war against the Government; on the contrary, the rebels are restored at once to perfect equality with those who were loyal—those who fought to destroy being placed on the same footing with those who fought to save, and did save, the Republic. The difference between the two needs no comment. The proposition amounts to universal amnesty, while it does not confer universal suffrage. It ignores utterly the character of the struggle through which the country has passed. It imposes a penalty on no one, but proceeds on the hypothesis no wrong has been committed. It neither punishes traitors nor makes treason odious, but is such a settlement as one political faction might propose to another. As such, every loyal heart will instinctively turn from it, and in view of it the loyal men of the land will insist all the more tenaciously on terms that will impose some penalty on traitors, and in theory at least make treason odious.

The additional section imposing the reading and writing or the property qualification, is in itself a proposition that has been advocated by many on distinct grounds. To the test of intelligence we are fully committed, but whether this form of it is the best, we are not prepared to say; though were the proposed section in the fundamental law we think the prospects of the country, the South especially, would materially brighten.

It is something to know [illegible] as much as this plan betrays of the disposition of the Southern leaders. It is a good deal to get them to agree to go as far on the question of suffrage as Congress at the last session proposed to go. The plan shows that the only difference between the President with his Southern allies, and Congress, is whether the rebels shall or shall not be admitted to participate in all the affairs of this country, on perfect equality with loyal men. For our part, so long as traitors should be punished and treason made odious, we shall say nay to it.

McCRACKEN.

Telling tales out of school, has, from time immemorial, been deemed among children a dishonorable practice. And it has, therefore, very naturally been adjudged by these unsophisticated and shrewd observers of human actions, to be as little creditable to a person's *veracity* as to his honor. Something like a similar verdict has been rendered by the great mass of civilized and refined humanity on the practice of reporting and repeating, to the disadvantage of another, what has been heard at his table while enjoying the confidence of his hospitality and friendship.

Mr. JOHN McCRACKEN, step-son of CHARLES O'CONNOR, Esq., of New York, has made his *debut* before the public, under circumstances by no means enviable, according to these principles. It was upon his letter, it seems, that the correspondence between Mr. SEWARD and Mr. MOTLEY, lately given in the COMMERCIAL, originated. This young man reported Mr. MOTLEY to be opposed to the President's course, and in favor of that chosen by the opposite party, and he also informed the Secretary that our diplomatic agents abroad were generally of the same way of thinking, or, as it is expressed, were "more or less filled with the Puritanical influences of Massachusetts."

Mr. SEWARD should have recurred to the proverbial plasticity of travelers' stories, having himself been abroad and published a readable book on his return. The tales of persons in European travel, and calling casually on our Government representatives at different capitals, afford too slight an occasion, in our judgment, for a communication at once so dignified and so peevish as that of Mr. SEWARD to Mr. MOTLEY. And we fondly hope that the almost ludicrous *denouement* in this case, will hereafter prevent private and evidently partisan letters, like JOHN McCRACKEN's, from being made the occasion of awfully grave communications from the State Department. Mr. McCRACKEN, we do not know, any further than the internal evidence of his letter shows him. He was first referred to, on the appearance of the strife he attempted to stir up, as a gentleman of great wealth traveling in Europe. Subsequent developments have been sufficient to prove that it must be a wealth of money and not of brains, or of patriotism, that young Mr. McCRACKEN carries with him on his foreign travels.

This we have written on the most charitable hypothesis, as to Mr. SEWARD, and McCRACKEN too. It is on the supposition that the letter of McCRACKEN was a volunteer one, proceeding spontaneously from his own partisan and anti-Puritan prejudices. But if instead of this he was sent abroad, or was employed abroad as a spy on our foreign ministers, to pass as a gentleman among them while playing deceiver, to worm out, if necessary, their private thoughts for the purpose of reporting them—if this was his character, and the letter came to Mr. SEWARD under these circumstances, the disgrace of both is the deeper. And a *volunteer* letter, of the character of McCRACKEN's, from an unauthorized young man, to the highest Cabinet officer of our Government, a letter inculpating nearly all our Diplomatic Corps abroad, would have implied such a consummate impudence in the writer, that it would have inevitably frustrated its own purpose, and have been thrown aside by Mr. SEWARD in disgust and contempt.

And we hope Mr. MOTLEY will have an opportunity of knowing how this affair strikes the minds of his countrymen at home, and that the country may not, by the officiousness and sycophancy of a narrow minded partisan, be deprived of one of its most honored diplomatic representatives.

WAR OF THE TWO CITIES.

St. Louis and Chicago, through the papers, are carrying on a fierce warfare. We infer that in the matter of the trade of the far west the latter has in some way tread on the toes of the former, and has bragged of it. The latest shot is from the St. Louis *Republican*, which bestows nearly a column, whereof the following is a sample:

"We only wish to assure our Chicago cotemporary that we know of no reason to be jealous of Chicago. We are not emulous to win its reputation for dishonesty in commercial transactions. We are not envious of its social morals and its manifold vices, so prolific of records of crime that a Chicago paper is the richest of all harvest fields in the line of startling recitals of immorality and flagrant wickedness. We do not covet its six thousand huts built in 1866, nor are we ambitious to win for St. Louis merchants the compliment often paid to Chicago dealers, that they are 'too sharp to be honest.' Our population is still in advance of that of Chicago, and our commercial capital is our own. Our substantial warehouses and dwellings are not shingled over with mortgages as are those of Chicago, nor are our stocks of goods owned chiefly in Boston and New York. We have no near neighbors whom we have treated with so much meanness that they daily paint our portrait in hideous colors, as do Chicago's neighbors paint her, nor have we any impediment in the way of our growth, nor any stagnation in our trade and prosperity, such that the prosperity of Chicago, real or fictitious, excites in us one jealous thought. We confess that we do detest Chicago bragging and lying. But that its six thousand wooden huts built in 1866 should provoke in us anything more than a laugh, is too absurd to admit of debate. Let Chicago, when it fancies itself rivalling New York, remember the unfortunate frog in the mud puddle, which emulated the size of the quietly grazing ox near by, and swelled itself to bursting, while it was still only a frog."

THE *Tribune* is "astonished" that the House of Representatives should instruct against futher contraction of the currency for the present. Another writer says the West did the business. The vote shows that this is the fact—and the West is likely to do a good many other things that will astonish our friends of the *Tribune*.

GENERAL BUTLER, in a letter to the *Tribune*, denies that he has brought a suit against a fellow called "BRICK POMEROY" who prints a paper in La Crosse, Wisconsin. The statement was a forgery.

The Grand Presentation Festival.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

Will you please inform a number of your readers what has become of the "Grand Presentation Festival," at Cooper Institute, New York, which was to have been held there December 22, 1866? As it was represented by our city papers, as a charitable and genuine affair, numbers of our citizens bought its tickets. Some light on the subject will much oblige your correspondents.

FESTIVAL.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1867.

—Had our correspondents been even ordinary readers of the daily papers, they would have discovered that the presentation festival took place on January 28th, to which time it had been postponed. A list of the principal drawn numbers was published in the COMMERCIAL of Thursday last.

The Connellsville Railroad Bill.

The western papers are very earnest in the advocacy of the passage of the bill restoring the former charter of this road, and some of these papers begin to make bold charges against the men working in the interest of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. We agree with the advocates of the Connellsville bill that the repeal of the charter was the most unjust measure adopted by any Legislature, and we cannot see how any Representative can hesitate to vote for the repeal of that bill.

We are not prepared to say that the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad are using improper means to-day in order to defeat the Connellsville bill, but if they attempt it they may rest assured that it will be exposed in due time. We shall keep a sharp eye on the supporters of the mammoth corporation which has received more favors at the hands of the Pennsylvania Legislature than any other in existence. The Western and Southwestern members ask the passage of this just and honest bill, and every member from the middle counties in the State is bound to respect their wishes or else be looked upon with great suspicion.

The general pass system has been properly abolished by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and members cannot excuse themselves now, that they were bound to grant especial favors to that road for the favors extended to their constituents. We believe, honestly, that the present Legislature stands above suspicion, and hence we feel confident that the Connellsville railroad charter will be restored at this session of the Legislature.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

The Christian and Moslem.

A late Constantinople letter says: Troops are called from the farthest boundaries of the Ottoman Empire, and recruits are pouring in by thousands, to take part in the grand and final struggle that will inevitably take place soon between the Muscovite and the Turk—the Christian and the Moslem. In and around the capital there are no less than 250,000 troops well drilled and thoroughly equipped, prepared for any emergency. While the sick man is thus preparing for his foes, and endeavoring to avert his destiny, his capital is the center of powerful and deadly conspiracies. But the Turks, believers in the fatal doctrine of predestination, take no measures to suppress them, or root out the evil. It is the popular belief here among the natives, that the time is drawing near when the descendants of the Ottoman shall take their tents up and pitch them on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, where they originally belong, and the Christian shall plant the standard of the Cross over the majestic dome of St. Sophia, as was intended when built by its founder, Justinian.

TOLEDO.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, writing from Toledo, Ohio, says: Toledo is really a very handsome place, and is fast taking on the airs of a city; in fact, it looks quite New Yorkish. It has street railroads, gas, "Charlies," with the inevitable star, at the street corners, and huge blocks of business houses of substantial marble and brick. The private residences, some of which I observed on the upper part of Summit street and on Elm street, are magnificent beyond comparison. In the summer the surrounding ample grounds must present a beautiful appearance. I am reliably informed that the number of new buildings erected last year in Toledo exceeded those erected in Cincinnati by one hundred and forty, and the preparations for the next season are of the most liberal character. Property and rents are very high in price; in some localities on Summit street $900 per foot is asked and obtained. It is bound to be a very large city. The grain and lumber trade is second only to Chicago, and increasing at a great ratio.

Uncle Sam has built a very creditable Custom House here, in which the Government offices are located. It even surpasses our bifurcated customs building down in Cincinnati. I know that is not saying much for it, but it is really a very creditable building.

A PLAN to issue to all honorably discharged volunteer soldiers of the war a fitting certificate of their services, has been referred to one of the military committees in Congress. The current issue of the *Army and Navy Journal* probably expresses public opinion, in advocating this project:

"Something more significant than the ordinary pitiful paper of muster-out and discharge, signed by the mustering officer, ought to attest the release of the gallant officers of our citizen-soldiery from their patriotic service. Sentiment apart, and as a matter of selfish policy, a government never loses anything by distributing tokens of appreciation of its faithful campaigning among its soldiery. Such has always been the practice in France and other European countries. On this idea rests the whole policy of providing badges and medals of honor, stars, crosses, and insignia of rank. It is not the sign, but the thing signified, to be sure, that is of any moment; but then the visible emblem is what keeps the honorable career which it betokens fresh in the remembrance of others. The honorable ambition, also, to transmit some public memorial of devotion to the country to one's posterity is always to be encouraged."

A NEW TEN CENT COIN WANTED.—We think the time when the government might, profitably to the Treasury and the country, put into the small currency a new ten cent coin of nickel and copper. We are not yet near enough to the specie standard to bring out the silver dime; but a new coin of the same legal value of inferior metals would answer for the present just as well, and, in relieving us of those little dirty bits of paper below the denomination of twenty-five cents, would be an improvement in the way of small change. The coin, in being made distinct and broader than our clumsy nickels of the one, two and five cent denominations, would afford a margin for a little more ornament. In fact the new nickel three cent piece is about the only decent coin, as a work of art that we have, nickel, copper, silver and gold included. In all of them the designers of our mint would do well to study the superior delicacy and finish of the work upon the coins of England and France. In our coins, as in our postage stamps, there is the same inferiority in this comparison, and there is no excuse for it.—*New York Herald.*

FOUR MONTHS WITHOUT FOOD OR DRINK.—Joseph Baker, Esq., of Augusta informs the Aroostook *Pioneer* that about the tenth of September last he found a juvenile skunk in an empty barrel in his woodshed, and wishing to avoid scenting the premises with its odor, he quietly covered the barrel up and awaited the result. No food or drink was furnished the animal, although occasional examination was made to see if it was alive. The little creature survived four long and dreary months in his circular prison, where, on the 10th inst., from cold or hunger (it is not known which) he gave up the ghost.

The man who would starve an animal to death in the manner described, remarks the Boston *Traveller*, ought to be shut up in company with the odorous creature for a day or two, as a punishment.

THE SEASON OF HEAVY SNOWS.—This winter will be noted hereafter as a season of great and frequent snows, as snow storms have happened in very unusual places, and to a very extraordinary extent. Of the heavy snows throughout the whole Northern country the people in these latitudes are of course well informed, but we have had records of them, also, showing that they have extended from Great Britain westward to the Pacific Ocean, and on our own continent as far south as Texas. The recent fall of snow in Louisiana was such a phenomenon as to set the newspaper scribes at work overhauling their old meteorological tables, and they have found but five such occurrences within the last eighty seven years.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The London *Lancet* says that a young lady in Paris, having honorably passed two examinations in mixed sciences, has been ordered by the Minister of Public Instruction to go through a preparatory course of medicine at Algiers, as her medical attendance might be of great service to the Arab population, and through her the boon of medical science might penetrate the tent and harem of the Arab, where no male doctor would be admitted. Lately another lady has passed her examination as midwife, and has obtained permission to offer herself as a candidate for examination at Paris for the degree of doctor of medicine.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The largest room in the world under a single roof, and unbroken by pillars or other obstructions, is at St. Petersburg, Russia. It is six hundred and fifty feet in length and one hundred and fifty feet in breadth. By daylight it is used for military displays, and a battalion can conveniently manœuver in it. In the evening it is often converted into a vast ball room, when it is warmed by sixteen prodigious stoves, and twenty thousand wax tapers are required to light it properly. The roof of this great structure is a single arch of iron, the bars on which it rests weighing twelve million, eight hundred and thirty thousand pounds.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Times* looks with pain and dread to the results of the present year. In that, one of the most fruitful regions of the State, it is credibly informed there are numerous families who are now actually suffering for the want of bread. Nearly every one is more or less in debt. The *Times* appeals to the Legislature and to creditors for relief.

An Athens, Ga., paper says one of the great grievances of the South before the war was that they were not permitted to carry with their negroes into the territories. But it seems probable that they may all be in the territories before the present Congress adjourns.

Twenty years ago the Pacific Mail S. S. Company began business with a capital of $200,000 and two small steamers. They have now a fleet of thirty steamships all paid for, and have during their existence, divided over $10,000,000 to the shareholders.

The State of Indiana, says the Cincinnati *Gazette*, seems about to fall easily into the evil which has grown up in so many countries from the accumulation of property in the hands of the priesthood, by a bill now before the Senate, conferring corporate powers upon Bishops, and giving them power to hold land, "not exceeding fifty acres for each separate congregation in his diocese," and personal property not exceeding in value $5,000.

The editor of the Bohemian *News* has found among the pine woods of Arkansas a baby, two years old, which weighs one hundred and twenty five pounds, walks gracefully, and outsqualls all creation. The father of this little one weighs one hundred and forty, and the mother is a dumpy little lady of one hundred and twenty pounds.

The import trade of California during the past year was $14,000,000; export trade, $17,250,000, exclusive of treasure, which amounted to $45,250,000. This does not include $9,500,000 shipped by the United States Treasurer on account of the Government. Wheat exported past year, 600,000 bushels, valued at $968,000. The total amount of California productions exported during the year was valued at $11,800,000. The wool manufactured there during the past year was 3,000,000 pounds.

Sixteen of the largest railroads in the West earned, for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December last, $74,077,621, against $76,339,135 in the twelve months of 1865—showing a decrease of $2,270,514.

During the month of January, there arrived at New York, from foreign countries, 45 steamers, 24 ships, 40 barks, 37 brigs and 41 schooners; total 187. If coastwise entries be added, the total is 393. During the same period 8,492 passengers arrived, of whom 6275 came in steamers, not including 619 from Aspinwall, and 537 from Greytown.

Says a Chicago letter: The lake tunnel is now completed, the chamber having been walled up and the whole bore lined and cemented. In a day or two the link connecting a temporary well with the tunnel proper will be finished, and our citizens will be supplied with pure water. The work on the new water works is progressing satisfactorily, considering the weather, but it will be some time yet before the old pumps will be dispensed with.

Fruit, shade and forest trees in the vicinity of Lafayette, Indiana, have suffered great damage from the unprecedented ice and snow. Limbs four inches thick have been broken with the weight.

An old man named Austine, of Logan county, had his pocket picked of $1,000, a few days since, while waiting for the cars at Crestline, on his way home from Cleveland. A very boyish looking young man who got aboard the cars between Cleveland and Crestline, and rode in the seat with the old gentleman, making himself very agreeable, is supposed to have been the thief. The very boyish looking young man couldn't be found when the money was missed. He is supposed to be one of the gang who stay around the delectable locality of Crestline.

The Zanesville *Courier* says that at the breaking up of the ice in the rivers thereabouts, on Saturday, the water stood six feet deep in Beaumont's mill. The *Courier* says: The monster cakes of ice, eight feet thick and acres in extent, would rush against, striking with great force the piers of the C. & Z. railroad bridge, and of the lower, or Putnam bridge, crushing themselves to pieces, both of these structures sustaining, however, but little injury. The river fell about six feet in perhaps less than thirty minutes, and the danger was passed. The going out of the ice was indeed a beautiful, grand sight. The ice again gorged below the city, and the river rose about seven feet in an hour.

PERSONAL.

—The Westminster *Gazette*, a new Ultramontane paper, says that Dr. Newman has abandoned his design of establishing himself at Oxford, in deference to the advice of an eminent prelate at Rome. They do not trust him, and will not let him do anything that he is fit for, or are they afraid that Oxford will have more influence on him, than he on Oxford?

—Jay Cooke, the banker, says a New York paper, has bought the large Bougerau which Knoedler recently imported, and the powerful picture by Nebig, called "After the Battle." The price paid for these pictures was five thousand dollars each. An offer of an equal amount was made for the picture of "Peace and Plenty," by Inness, but its owner, Mr. Marcus Spring, declines to part with it.

—A correspondent of the Newport, Rhode Island, *News* gives the following account of the origin of the name "Idle Wild," which he had from the lips of the former proprietor: "It was a portion of the farm of Nathaniel Sands, a lovely, kindly, gentle old man whose sweet, persuasive words from the High Seat of the Seeker meeting have won many hearts to the peaceful faith he had espoused. He decided to sell the tract to Willis, naming some very moderate sum of money as its price; 'because, Nathaniel, it is only an idle wild.' 'I will take it,' said Willis, 'and it shall be called Idle Wild.'"

—The Duke of Rutland's estate in Leicestershire, England, extends over one sixteenth of the whole county, comprising 30,000 acres, let to 1,275 occupiers, mostly in farms of from 50 to 750 acres, and yielding a rental of $500,000 per annum. This accumulation of land in one ownership was effected through the laws of entails and settlements, by which the division of estates among heirs is prevented.

—M. Louis Veuillot has startled Paris by a book written with great power, great coarseness, and great personality. It is a satire of Paris and its more prominent people. It it very amusing, even when it outrages decency. Many of the principal personal attacks are made so transparently the victim cannot be mistaken; others are more closely veiled. A great many "keys" are in circulation to the persons designated. The author vehemently protests against all of them, declaring that where he painted an individual he hinted in no obscure terms his name, and where he mentions no name the character is made from traits gleaned from a dozen individuals. Twenty thousand copies of the first edition were sold four days after the book appeared; the third edition has already been issued; it is larger than its predecessors, and more personal. The persons attacked reply with great vehemence, and M. Veuillot is particularly happy in his replies.

—The Hon. John Morrissey, Representative in Congress elect, eminent as a member of the prize ring and also of the New York Democratic Ring, faro dealer and Wall street operator, and the intimate personal friend of "Commodore Vanderbilt," has come to grief, according to a statement which we find in the Troy *Times*. It appears that he, with several other financiers of similar character, has been rather deep in Cumberland coal stock. The stock has been on a "corner" for some time, and at last the principal owner could hold it no longer. He succumbed, and Cumberland went down from 90 to 35c. The loss incurred by Mr. Morrissey is said to reach $400,000. In addition to this, the Albany *Journal* reports that in a "sit down" with a "well known State Senator" a few days since, Mr. Morrissey lost more than $100,000.

—The winner of the ten thousand dollar greenback prize in New York is John F. McLaughlin, about sixty years of age. He has been in the United States Government employ as a saddler for about forty years, and had to give up work in consequence of a severe attack of paralysis. Having saved sufficient from his earnings to keep him in a humble manner, he has since been residing in Twenty-first street. When the bills of the U. H. and School drawing were being thrust into the hands of every pedestrian going along the streets, John was not forgotten, and he brought one home to his better half, who counselled him at once to invest a dollar. He refused to do so for several days, from religious scruples, but finally consented in order to please his wife, who told him she had been warned in a dream of approaching good fortune. She further added that in the vision she saw all her friends in Ireland, and thought she was visiting them in a carriage and team. Having so suddenly accumulated so much wealth, it is more than probable that the happy couple will go to end their days in that dear old Isle from which they were compelled to emigrate in early youth.

—Says a Paris letter: Old Rossini has entirely recovered from his last indisposition. The musical soirees are again in vogue in his private saloons, where, almost every evening, new compositions of the old *maestro* are performed. But poor Ponsard, the celebrated dramatical writer, is badly and almost hopelessly suffering. His last piece, Galilee, is now in rehearsal, and will be performed in a few weeks. Geoffroy, the best actor of France, but who has retired from the stage, offered to the illustrious patient to play the part of Galilee, as a personal proof of the high regard in which he holds the poet. The Government has offered for the best musical composition, for the opening of the exhibition, a prize of 100,000f. The composers of all nations are invited to compete for the prize. It is said that both Auber and Rossini will enter the lists for these musical and pecuniary laurels. Gounod's new opera, "Romeo and Juliette," will be performed during the Exhibition, and Verdi is finishing his "Don Carlos," too; these operas will offer new and rich treats to the visitors, and net little fortunes for both composers and directors of the opera houses.

What has been Learned About Cholera in New York.

Conclusions of the Board of Health Concerning the Visitation of 1866—Its Lessons.

Dr. Harris, the Registrar of Vital Statistics for the New York Board of Health in his first annual report, sums up briefly under the heading "was cholera generally epidemic in 1866?" all the important features of the visitation of that year. These conclusions, it may be assumed, form the gist of the information that was published during the whole season, and all that was learned by the Board of Health.

First—That true Asiatic cholera appeared in various places in the cities of New York and Brooklyn, in scattered and widely distant localities, for some time previous to July 10, and that, as early as June 6, it manifested a tendency to occur in groups and as a "house epidemic" where there existed no other discoverable cause than the saturated clothing and the undisinfected excrements of the cholera sick, and that at an early period in July there existed in New York and Brooklyn certain well marked cholera fields, in which the virus of the epidemic appears to have become, in some manner, fixed in the soil or in the local atmosphere of those neighborhoods.

Second—That neither the "house epidemics" nor the cholera fields were invariably those in which septic or common "summer cholera" was most likely to occur, and that the grouping of cases, and the particular places of outbreak, could not invariably be accounted for upon the hypothesis of local original and self produced or domestic causes, though the presence of recognized collateral or localizing conditions that favored the propagation of the malady had few exceptions; those exceptions were significant and important.

Third—That in houses and localities where well marked first cases of cholera were not promptly treated by local cleansing and specific disinfection, cholera soon gained a foothold as a local epidemic, and that we have found no large groups of fatal cases in which this was not true; while in a great number of instances, where the disinfection was prompt and adequate, the arrest of cholera in the very worst localities, and the worst houses and populations, was immediate and final.

Fourth—That in three hundred and sixty-two houses where individual persons or families were smitten by cholera, but which were promptly brought under full sanitary control by disinfection and local purification, the pestilence did not extend beyond the family in which the first case occurred.

Fifth—That over-crowding, bad ventilation, dampness and filth of apartments, dwelling houses and blocks, together with neglected water-closets, common privies, domestic neglect, street filth and defective drainage, were the chief localizing conditions of the epidemic wherever it spread rapidly or remained obstinately.

Sixth—That about one-half of all the victims of cholera who reached the cold stage died, and that no method of medical treatment seemed to have any positively curative effect upon cholera in collapse.

Seventh—That every important outbreak of the epidemic affecting more than one person or one family, seems to have been preceded some days, or more than twenty-four hours, by a first case or a small group of cases of cholera or choleraic diarrhœa in the house or the immediate locality.

Eighth—That in most instances where a first case of cholera was, from any cause, left to contaminate a foul common privy, a damp, porous or filthy soil, or a crowded and filthy house, without thorough disinfection soon applied, other cases followed.

Expulsion of Protestantism from Rome

The correspondent of the Boston *Post* writing from Rome refers to the order of expulsion and adds the following: "The course of Pius IX. in thus flying in the face of the world, as if only to spite it, and that a time when his own situation would seem to render a conciliatory policy both wise and necessary cannot be sufficiently regretted. His Holiness must either have very bad advisers or be possessed with an evil spirit of intolerance that will lead him speedily to destruction. It is said that many of his prominent officers and noblemen were strongly opposed to the action, but their objections were of no avail against the iron will and irresistible bigotry of Antonelli. No protestations offset anything, and that seems to be all that can be done, unless the United States and England were to retort by placing Roman Catholics under disabilities in their respective countries, which, of course, is not to be thought of. The Duke of Argyle, who is now here, and has been accustomed to attend worship at the Presbyterian Church, has promised to bring this matter to the attention of the present government, but he is now out of office and probably little will come of it, except perhaps a slight remonstrance, on the 'I'll roar you as gently as any sucking dove' principle. The Papacy will have its own way in this affair, and show its usual contempt of the world in general, and its customary blindness to its own interests. As has been before said—and this is only another illustration of the truth of the remark—the Papacy of to-day is ultra reactionary, antiquated, and altogether unfit to satisfy the just requirements of peoples and Governments. Its replacement by some other and more perfect institution is necessary everywhere."

The Crete Struggle.

At the beginning of January the Cretan insurrection was as active as ever; that the losses of Turks and Egyptians having amounted to some 20,000 men, the Turks were weaker than three months ago; and that the first step of the new Greek Ministry was to send for the Revolutionary Committee and inquire what the Government could do to help them out. All this does not look like an abandonment of the struggle for independence. It will be remembered that the hope of the Turk and the fear of the Greek was that the insurgents would be unable to maintain themselves during the Winter, but that both expected that, if unsuppressed at the beginning of Spring, the insurrection would again spread with renewed vigor.

WINTER IN PARIS.—A Paris letter says: We are having a very severe winter, the Seine drifting ice, and snow enough on the ground to make "an eager and nipping air," that "bites shrewdly." Last Thursday, on the occasion of the first great ball at the Tuileries, they adopted the Russian custom, and built in la place du Carrousel, to fight the snow and icy air which froze and blinded the servants, monstrous fires which threw a fantastic light on the old Louvre. The company at this same ball is said to have been not numerous but brilliant,—as Betsy Sharpe remarked of a similar entertainment, after she got into the fashionable world, "a very pleasant ball, very few nobodies there." The Emperor had hot negus and cake sent out to the coachmen. It was noticed that the Emperor after greeting the diplomatic circle, talked much with M. de Budberg, the Russian ambassador, and with the Count de Goltz.

Finest of the Fine.—An invoice of the finest Liquors imported, such as Otard, DuPuy & Co.'s Brandy, pure Oporto Wine, Sherry and Madeira Wines, fine old Jamaica Rum and Holland Gin. Also, the finest Old Rye Whisky in the country. All of the above goods have been selected with great care and for the special wants of invalids.

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN'S Drug Store,
85 Market st., corner Diamond near Fifth st.

London Ale and Porter.—For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, &c., and are the most healthful and invigorating tonics known. We are importing the above goods direct from the bottlers in London, and can supply the trade as low as any house in New York. Sold by the single bottle dozen or cask by

McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists,
85 Market st., corner Diamond, near Fifth st.

COMPOUND
CHARCOAL BISCUIT,
OR
Anti-Dyspeptic Food,
Composed of recently Calcined Willow Charcoal, &c., combined with Graham Flour.

On account of the difficulty and unpleasantness of taking Charcoal, it has not hitherto been employed, either by physician or patient, as much as its valuable medicinal properties demand. This objection is now overcome, as these Biscuits are not only free from disagreeable taste, but are most palatable and highly nutritious.

Recently calcined Willow Charcoal is a powerful Disinfectant and Absorbent, and when administered internally is a valuable remedy for Heartburn, Waterbrash, Acidity of Stomach, Nausea, Eructations, Constipation, and other forms of Indigestion. It is employed in these complaints with the most favorable results by eminent physicians, both in Europe and America. Amongst others M. Belloc found it especially efficacious in Gastralgia, &c., and his observations were confirmed by the French Academy of Medicine; other noted men recommend its use, for whose opinion see United States Dispensatory, &c.

The Biscuits should be taken three or four times a day, and may be used at meals in place of ordinary bread.

For infants soften one or two in milk or water, and give to prevent acidity of stomach, flatulence, &c.

N. B.—Persons suffering from fetid breath, arising from disordered digestion or decayed teeth, will find these an effectual and pleasant remedy.

Sold in Pittsburgh, wholesale and retail, at

FLEMING'S
DRUG AND PATENT MEDICINE DEPOT
84 Market street, corner Diamond near Fourth.

GREAT BARGAINS IN
CLOTHING.
SELLING OUT OF A
WHOLESALE CLOTHING STORE,
AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

The undersigned having determined to quit business offer for sale at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
PIECE GOODS,

Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Cottonades, Jeans, Vestings, &c. Also, of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods and Tailor's Trimmings, to which they call the attention of dealers in the city and the country, and the public generally.

Our entire stock of Goods MUST BE SOLD by the FIRST DAY OF APRIL NEXT, as our store has been rented. All those desiring great bargains should call early at No. 137 WOOD STREET.

A. FROWENFELD & BRO.

UNION
DAILY PRAYER MEETING,
12 M. TO 12:30 P. M., AT
LECTURE ROOM
OF THE
FIRST METHODIST CHURCH,
Fifth Street, above Smithfield Street,

Under the direction of the Young Men's Christian Association. All are cordially invited.

THE
GROVER & BAKER

Has stood the Test on every conceivable kind of work, and has outlived the criticisms and envy of all its opponents and rivals. For sale at

no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

GO TO
BOWDOIN & GIBSON'S,
TH,S 24 Fifth street, for a SEWING MACHINE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. J. ANDERSON..........................H. A. FREYVOGEL.
WM. J. ANDERSON & CO.,
Monongahela Foundry,
150 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
WINDOW LINTELS AND SILLS,
GAS AND WATER PIPE,
MACHINERY, and all other descriptions of Castings.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
ENGINEERS & PATENT SOLICITORS,
NO. 23 FIFTH ST., ROOM NO. 6,
AGENTS FOR THE
HARRISON BOILER,

The safest and most economical Steam Generator in use. Drawings and specifications of Rolling Mills and Machinery, and Buildings furnished to order. Machinery purchased and sold on commission. Special attention paid to surveying and Plotting.

TTHS

NOTICE TO PARENTS.—IF YOU desire to secure for your children all the advantages attainable in a PRACTICAL WORKING SCHOOL where every essential of a sound and polite education is imparted by the Principals themselves, (who employ no Assistant Teachers), apply at

MR. & MRS. SMART'S
Classical and Commercial Academy,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
No. 12 Isabella Street, Allegheny City,
(Near the Suspension Bridge.)

Vacancies for two Pupils only. Terms strictly moderate. MUSIC by an accomplished Teacher.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Messrs Thomas Potter and John Aiken having sold their entire interest to their successors, VAN GORDER & SHEPARD, who will settle the business of the old firm.

THOMAS POTTER,
JOHN AIKEN,
STEPHEN A. SHEPARD.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 31, 1867.

VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
SUCCESSORS TO
POTTER, AIKEN & SHEPARD,
Produce & Commission Merchants,
AND DEALERS IN
ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE,
Warehouse, 360 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Feb 1, 1867.

ALLENTOWN ROUTE
TO THE EAST.
SHORTEST & FASTEST LINE
Between Pittsburgh and New York.
Via Harrisburg, Reading, Allentown and Easton
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN PITTSBURGH AND NEW YORK.
SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

Trains leave Union Depot of Pennsylvania Railroad in Pittsburgh daily (except Sundays) at 3:10 and 11:00 A. M., 4:20 and 10:15 P. M. On Sundays at 11:00 A. M.

Leave New York for Pittsburgh, from Station of CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET, at 9 A. M., 5:00 and 8:00 P. M.

Baggage checked to all points between Pittsburgh and New York.

H. P. BALDWIN,
General Passenger Agent.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE ACCIDENT INSURANCE COMPANY OF COLUMBUS on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1866, as made to its Board of Directors at their Annual Meeting, January 7th, 1867.

The name of the Company is "The Accident Insurance Company of Columbus." It is located in the City of Columbus and State of Ohio. The amount of authorized capital is $1,000,000; the amount of its capital stock is $862,900; the amount of its capital stock paid up is $160,780; the amount secured by stock notes $605,920.

The Assets of the Company are as follows: Cash on hand and in hands of Agents, $6,322 89. Bonds owned by the Company, at their cash values, to wit: 7 3-10 Bonds, $56,071 67; Tennessee State 6 per cent. Bonds, $14,600; Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway first mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, $25,583 [illegible]; Railway Passenger Assurance Company Stock, $50,000; invoice of property on hand, $12,119 01. Total assets, $204,196 90.

LIABILITIES—Amount due or not due to Banks or other creditors, $10,000. Losses adjusted and due, none; Losses adjusted and not due, $7,455; Losses unadjusted, $6,000. Losses in suspense waiting further proof, none; all other claims against the Company, $2,788 22. The greatest amount insured in any one risk, $10,000.

State of Ohio, County of Franklin, ss—David S. Gray, Vice President, and George B. Wright, Secretary of the Accident Insurance Company of Columbus, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing is a full, true and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company on the 1st day of November A. D. 1866, and that they are the above described officers of said Insurance Company.

D. S. GRAY, Vice President.
GEO. B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

Subscribed and sworn before me the 30th day of January, A. D. 1867.

H. C. CHITTENDEN,
[SEAL] U. S. Commissioner D. of Ohio.

Office, 59 Fourth street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
L. W. SMITH, General Agent.

NOTICE TO
STEAMBOATMEN.

I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION to the highest bidder, for cash, on board the boat named below, for account of whom it may concern, on

Saturday, Feb. 9, 1867, at 11 A. M.,
THE STEAMBOAT ARGONAUT NO. 2,

As she now lies at the wharf near the foot of the Louisville and Portland Canal, Kentucky. The ARGONAUT is three years old, well built and light draught; will make a first rate mountain boat; her length is 152 feet, 35 feet beam, depth of hold, 5 feet; will carry 500 tons. Machinery—three boilers, 28 inches 22 feet long. Engines—17-inch cylinders, 5 feet stroke; all new with boat.

T. F. ECKERT,
Prest. Cincinnati Wrecking Boat Co.

UNION BRASS WORKS.
MANSFIELD & FITZIMMONS.
BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

Brass and Iron Cocks.
Globe, Check and Angle Valves.
Steam Whistles, Metalic and Gum Packing, Steam and Water Gauges, &c.

Also, Sole Manufacturing Agents for
J. WOOD'S PATENT VALVELESS PUMPS

To which we invite the attention of Brewers, Distillers, Steamboatmen and all others having use for Force Pumps.

T,TH,S

WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON.)
Nos. 221 & 223 Liberty St.,

Has just received a large and well selected stock of

FRESH GROCERIES,

Which are offered to city and country dealers at low prices for cash, comprised, in part, of

175 bbls Stuart's Syrup;
25 do Greer, Turner & Co's Syrup;
25 do Lovering's Syrup;
25 do Branjes, Ockershausen & Co's Syrup;
20 boxes Havana Sugar;
150 bbls Refined Sugar;
10 hhds Porto Rico Sugar;
100 bags prime and choice Rio Coffee;
25 bags choice Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Coffee;
100 hf chests Green and Black Tea;
25 hf chests Imperial and Gunpowder Tea;
50 kegs English Bi carb Soda;
Spices, Soaps, Iron, Nails, Wooden Ware, &c.

D. FASIG'S
New Patent Lifting Jack.
TIME AND LABOR SAVED.

This new and useful invention is one of the most convenient and powerful Labor Saving Machines yet introduced to the favor of the public. The advantages of this Jack are comprised in the combination and applying of the well known Lever principle, so arranged with an adjustable Cam rod and Break to hold the weight stationary to whatever height may be desired. They are light, substantial, cheap and very simple; can be worked by a boy, who will save the labor of two men. It is something every farmer wants. It is something every body wants who owns a carriage, Buggy, Wagon, or any other kind of vehicle. It is very useful for Wagon Makers, Blacksmiths and Livery Stables. It can be so adjusted as to lift with ease from the smallest to the largest wagon of a ton weight or more. It is very useful for raising fencing or any other heavy weights. County Rights and Machines now for sale at No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET. Call and examine. It speaks for itself.

JOS. WASHINGTON.

MILLINGAR & BIDWELL,
MONONGAHELA
PLANING MILL
AND
LUMBER YARDS
CARSON STREET,
SOUTH END MONONGAHELA BRIDGE,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.

Having a large stock of DRY LUMBER on hand we are prepared to furnish all descriptions dressed Lumber for Buildings, &c., at lowest market rates. Builders and those intending to build, this is the most favorable time for making their arrangements, as we have a large stock finished work on hand.

NEW CROP TEAS

150 ½ chests Oolong Tea;
100 ½ chests Japan Tea;
15 ½ chests Gunpowder Tea;
15 ½ chests Imperial Tea;
50 ½ chests Young Hyson Tea;

250 bags Rio Coffee;
50 mats Java Coffee;
25 mats Laguyra Coffee;
50 bbls. Lovering's Syrup;
20 bbls. Imperial Syrup;
50 bbls. Franklin Syrup;
25 bbls. White Drips,

J. D. DRAVO,
NOS. 23 and 24 DIAMOND.

N. O. SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—
105 bbls Molasses;
15 hhds Sugar;

To arrive per steamer Kenton. For sale by

WILLIAM MILLER,
Late Miller & Ricketson.

HOT CAKES.
SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.

They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at

T. H. RICHARDS',
no1 30 Fifth street.

ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE—
OVER 12,000 NOW IN USE.

BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents,
TH,S 24 FIFTH STREET.

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 56 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NOTICES.

OFFICE ERIE CANAL COMPANY,
Erie, February 2d, 1867.

ELECTION NOTICE.—AN election for seven Directors of the Erie Canal Company will be held at their Office in Erie on the FIRST MONDAY, being the 4th day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A. H. CAUGHEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF GLASGOW OIL CO.,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.

THE DIRECTORS OF GLASGOW OIL COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of ONE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the Capital stock, payable to stockholders on and after the 16th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, 149 Liberty street. Transfer Books will be closed from 11th to 18th inst.

J. L. MARSHALL, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, February 1, 1867.

THE REGULAR ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, corner of Pike and Canal streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, February 26th, 1867, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the election of a Board of Managers to serve for the ensuing year, and to transact such other business as may be presented.

WM. PHILLIPS, President.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, E. D.,
OFFICE, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET,
Philadelphia, January 21, 1867.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD on the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, EASTERN DIVISION, due February 1st, will be paid on the presentation of the Coupons, at the Banking House of Messrs. JAY COOKE & CO., New York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treas.

OFFICE OF THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the first Mortgage Bonds of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of the said Bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
President.

NOTICE TO
IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURERS

The Proprietors and Assignees of the several Letters Patent issued to Henry Bessemer and Robert Mushet, of England, and to William Kelly and others of this country, for the manufacture of IRON AND STEEL, by their various processes, in the United States, have, for the purpose of avoiding all conflict of claims under said patents, consolidated their interests, appointed the undersigned Trustees, and are now prepared to grant Licenses for Manufacture and Sale under the various Letters Patent, and to furnish all necessary information and working drawings.

The great *strength* and *toughness* and perfect *homogeneity* of the BESSEMER or PNEUMATIC CAST STEEL, and the comparative cheapness of its production, as well as the already enormous consumption of it are too well known to require comment.

The process may be witnessed at the works of Messrs. WINSLOW, GRISWOLD & HOLLEY, at Troy.

Further information as to terms and particulars of cost, instructions, &c., may be obtained by addressing either of the undersigned.

JOHN F. WINSLOW, Troy, N. Y.,
JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Troy, N. Y.,
D. J. MORRELL, Johnstown, Pa.,
Trustees.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.

THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U. S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS

Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 56 Market st.

D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

GROCERIES, &C.

SAM'L P. SHRIVER......J. M. [illegible]
SHRIVER, [illegible]
W[illegible]
[illegible]ND STREET,
[illegible]COND STREET,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have always on hand a well selected

Stock of Groceries,

Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers.

ap15-8aw

H. RIDDLE,
NO. 183 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, for the sale of Country Produce and Pittsburgh Manufactures.

no17

SEEDS, SEEDS.

We are now prepared with our Spring Stock of

GARDEN, FIELD
AND
Flower Seeds,
WARRANTED FRESH AND GENUINE.

We offer Special Inducements to Market Gardeners and Country Merchants.

All our Seeds are Tested before offering for sale.

HAY PRESSES,

INGERSOLL'S HAND AND HORSE POWER PRESSES—a full stock of all sizes.

J. KNOX,
137 LIBERTY STREET.

REYMER & BROS.,
NOS. 126 and 128 WOOD ST.
MANUFACTURERS OF
AMERICAN
AND
FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,

Keep always on hand a full assortment of

CANNED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES,
KETCHUPS, SAUCES, PICKLES,
FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS,
JELLIES, SPICES,
REFINED SUGARS, &c., &c.

And which is offered at LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

For the Ladies.
RARE GOODS,
CLOTHES MANGLES,
GOFFERING
OR
Fluting Irons.

We have the exclusive Agency for Western Penna. for those superior goods, which for efficiency and price is not excelled.

CALL AND SEE THEM
AT
No. 124 Wood Street.
W. W. BRADSHAW.
TTHS

GROCERIES.
802 Bags Coffee, good to choice.

51 hhds. N. O. Sugar;
50 hhds. Prime Cuba Sugar;
52 boxes Clarified Sugar;
243 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
15 tierces Carolina Rice;
25 bags Prime Rangoon Rice;
135 bbls. Prime to Choice Syrups;

In store and to arrive. For sale by

ARBUCKLES & CO.,
2p 242 and 244 LIBERTY ST.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF
CHOICE GOODS,
AT THE
WAREHOUSE, No. 261 LIBERTY ST.,
(Lately occupied by Charles C. Balsley),

Consisting of Canned Fruits, Lard Oil, Lard, Cheese, Pickles in Vinegar, Hominy Wine Vinegar, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Cigars, 3,000 lbs to 4,000 lbs Butter, in Fruit House; one Horse and Wagon, etc. Also, Lease of Warehouse and Fixtures.

JOHN TORRENCE, Receiver.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 30, 1867.

tf

STOCK SALES

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker
AND AUCTIONEER.

Having secured the Board of Trade Rooms above the Third National Bank I am now prepared to sell at Auction, STOCKS, BONDS and all kinds of SECURITIES and REAL ESTATE either on the premises or at the above Rooms.

Particular attention paid as heretofore to the sale of Real Estate at Private Sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended.

OFFICE: 102 FOURTH ST.

DISSOLUTION.

Dissolution of Copartnership

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned under the name of COOK BROS. & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, B. L. COOK retiring therefrom, to date from January 1st.

B. L. COOK,
WM. M. COOK,
GEO. D. COOK.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Provision Trade, I desire to tender my thanks to my friends and customers for their liberal patronage bestowed upon us and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to my successors.

B. L. COOK, of Cook, Shaw & Co.,
General Commission Merchants,
No 17 Lasalle st., Chicago.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING purchased the interest of B. L. COOK, would announce that they will continue the Wholesale Provision trade at the old stand, 345 LIBERTY ST., under the firm name of

COOK, BROS. & CO.,

Where they will be pleased to see their old friends and customers.

WM. M. COOK,
GEO. D. COOK.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of COOK, BROS. & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. B. L. Cook having retired therefrom, to date from January 1st. The business will be continued at the old stand 345 Liberty street, by WM. M. COOK and GEORGE D. COOK, under the firm name of

COOK, BROS. & CO.

Pittsburgh, February 5, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of J. J. BENDER & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st of February, 1867. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. J. BENDER at the old stand, No. 341 Liberty street.

J. J. BENDER,
JOHN WILKINSON,
JAS. S. McKELVEY.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Drug Trade, we desire to tender our thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. SELLERS & VAN GORDER, whom we cheerfully recommend to our patrons and the trade generally.

J. J. BENDER & CO.

W. H. SELLERS....................FRANK VAN GORDER.
Late of R. E. Sellers & Co.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,
(Successors to J. J. Bender & Co)
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
341, cor. Liberty & Wayne Sts.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the stock, interest and good will of J. J. BENDER & CO., would announce that they will continue the Wholesale Drug Business at the old stand, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm, and the trade generally.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FOERSTER & SCHWARZ, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Foerster, who will continue the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 164 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Foerster, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD FOERSTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FOERSTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.

C. F. SCHWARZ.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The firm of H. SILVERMAN & CO., of the Ætna Salt Works (Nine Mile Run,) is hereby dissolved, JAMES MANSFIELD having retired therefrom. The business will be continued by H. Silverman and John Kramer under the name and style of H. SILVERMAN & CO.

H. SILVERMAN,
JOHN KRAMER,
JAS. MANSFIELD.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of R. DALZELL & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the subscribers, at the old stand, No. 251 Liberty street.

ROBERT DALZELL,
A. FILSON DALZELL.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

ON RETIRING FROM THE Wholesale Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., whom, from their long experience in and knowledge of the business, we cheerfully recommend to the confidence of our late patrons.

R. DALZELL & CO.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK..............JNO. F. KIRKPATRICK.

Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co,
(Successors to R. DALZELL & CO.,)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Flour, Produce, &c.
NO 251 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

The undersigned having purchased the stock of R. DALZELL & CO. will continue the WHOLESALE GROCERY, FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the old stand, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of the customers of the retiring firm and of buyers generally.

WM. H. KIRKPATRICK & CO.,
No. 251 LIBERTY STREET.

Pittsburgh, February 1st, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name, style and firm of DÆWERITZ, KIRMSE & CO., was dissolved on the first day of January, 1867, JULIUS KIRMSE retiring from said firm, he having disposed of all his interest in the same to HENRY DÆWERITZ and JOSEPH LANG, who are authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JULIUS KIRMSE,
JOSEPH LANG.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership under the name, style and firm of

DÆWERITZ & LANG,

will continue the manufacture of

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORKS,

As heretofore, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their former customers and of the trade generally.

HENRY DÆWERITZ,
JOSEPH LANG.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 22d, 1867.

DISSOLUTION—

The firm of RICHARD HAYS & CO. was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 1st inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by LAUGHLIN & CO.

RICHARD HAYS & CO.,

ALSO, THE FIRM OF LAUGHLIN & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., RICHARD HAYS selling his interest to the remaining partners. The manufacture of Pig Iron will be continued at the Eliza Furnaces, under the same style of firm as heretofore. The business of the late firm will be settled by the new.

January 25th, 1867. LAUGHLIN & CO.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned in the Lamp and Glass business, under the firm name of JOHN ROSS & CO. has this day been dissolved by the purchase of the interests of Jacob Needy and Geo. S. South, in said firm by John Ross, who will continue the business at No. 64 MARKET STREET, and who alone is authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

JOHN ROSS,
JACOB NEEDY,
GEO. S. SOUTH.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP—We have this day associated with us in the manufacture of Wrought Iron Welded Tubing, A. FILSON DALZELL and ROBERT H. DALZELL. The business of the firm will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.

EVANS & CLOW.

Pittsburgh, December 6, 1866.

JOHN EVANS..............................A. FILSON DALZELL.
J. B. CLOW..............................ROBERT H. DALZELL.

CRESCENT TUBE WORKS.
EVANS, CLOW, DALZELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR STEAM, WATER, GAS, &c.
LIGHT ARTESIAN TUBING,
FOR OIL WELLS.
Galvanized Tubing
ALL SIZES, CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
Warehouse, No. 18 Market St., cor. First

BEST AMERICAN IRON used, and all work warranted.

SPECIAL CARD.

We are now prepared to contract for and furnish promptly,

BLAST FURNACE
ENGINES AND BLOWERS,
Rolling Mill
ENGINES AND MACHINERY

Of any required size or design of best materials and workmanship. Also, TOTTEN'S PATENT GROOVED CHILL ROLLS, which are worthy the especial attention of all makers of Bar Iron and Steel.

We respectfully refer to any of the Iron or Steel Manufacturers of this city and vicinity.

See general card in this paper.

N. B. HOGG, ROBT. C. TOTTEN, formerly of Knap, Wade & Co.

Totten & Co.,
FULTON FOUNDRY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,

Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by

D. WALLACE,
oc11 355 Liberty Street

DRY GOODS.

BATES & BELL'S.
21
FIFTH STREET.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
LINEN GOODS,
BOYS' WEAR,
DOMESTICS.

BATES & BELL,
21 FIFTH ST.

DRY GOODS.
WHOLESALE.
M'ELROY, DICKSON
AND
COMPANY,
54
Wood St.,
PITTSBURGH,
OFFER AT ALL TIMES
GOOD GOODS
AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
Terms - - CASH.

S. B. M'ELROY,
JAMES DICKSON,
no2 JOHN T. SHANK.

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Daily Commercial

ACON AND SHAKSPEARE.

er from James H Hackett.

e New York Evening Post, January 26.] fel Holmes, one of the Judges of eme Court of Missouri, has lately d a book, wherein he attempts to at Francis Bacon alone wrote the ich have been universally attrib- the sole authorship of William are.

lowing cursory notice of Judge s volume by Mr. Hackett, the is written to one of his literary who had solicited his perusal and of it, and who has obtained Mr. 's consent for its publication in mns:

SHIP OF SHAKSPEARE. By Na- l Holmes. Published by Hurd & ton. New York: 1866.

Bacon, in her book, "Philosophy Plays of Shakspeare Unfolded:" ay not unnaturally have been ed by some pride in the fame of t ancestral namesake, when she that Francis Bacon had material- ed William Shakspeare in the tion of the plays, which their co- r es then believed, and the liter- ld has not since doubted, owed authorship to Shakspeare. And l Homes, possibly from perusing philosophical works, may have dazzled by the brilliancy of his , and so charmed by the splendor ondrous attainments, that he be- idolatrous worshipper at the f his genius, and quite blind to ning enormities; and when Delia book appeared he read it, and solved to base a wild and bold f his own upon her comparative- rate ideas respecting Bacon's con- with the "Authorship of Shake-

olmes's enthusiastic brain seems become suddenly possessed with mary notion that Shakspeare had ad nothing whatever to do with gination, and that Bacon—and Ba- v could have composed those Mr. Holmes ransacks every his- nd traditionary reference to the original manuscripts, and to their disappearance," that his readers convinced that Shakspeare had e even so much as to put those tions into his own handwriting; s Mr. Holmes, "it is certainly a narkable that neither of these edit- ning and Condell, who took the collect and publish these works, preserved a single manuscript [illegible] departed fellow; nor [illegible] as a memento in [illegible] so distinguished a [illegible] single down [illegible]

olmes continues: [illegible] king Francis Bacon [illegible] may suppose that the original ipt copies would be kept a secret ivate cabinet; and that transcripts the handwriting of William Shaks- ould come to the knowledge of the After Shakspeare's death (1616) it ecome necessary for the real au- nd some other cover for the pur- publication. His fellow actors, and Condell, might be selected to his place as ostensible editors. l-sheets could be privately sent to chambers, in Bedford House or nn, or the matter of proof-reading ve been left to the printer. All ld imply that Heming and Con- me parties to the secret; in such y would feel no interest in the ipts after their publication of the ; and the arrangement with them ve been made, if at all, as early as soon after the date of Bacon's the woolsack and his banish- his books and private studies at bury, Bedford House and Gray's e original manuscript, of course, ould take care to destroy, if de- l that the secret should die with

olmes's suppositions are certainly s; but, in the total absence of facts undation for an argument on that he plays, however, having proved l, and Shakspeare having been in seven years, why should Bacon ger kept the secret?

e there is no written history nor preserved to us when, how, whence Shakspeare had had the ans or favorable opportunities to such a stock of learning and ge, wisdom and philosophy as throughout these plays, Mr. though very judiciously scouting ird idea of some vague theorists y were the originators of a super- nius alone; wholly intuitive and education;" but at the same time mplicit credence to idle tales of are's youthful habits, resorts, pro- for frolicing, detection in deer etc., such as must have constituted p of an after time, for whatever ty really have been, Shakspeare's s could not then have foreseen a note or treasure them in memo- they were, without doubt, fabled y his gaping and curious towns- l to increase the general wonder orks, after he had become famous. mes then assumes, upon such ev- brications, that Shakspeare must n utterly incapable of originat- plays. While Shakspeare's posi- n actor made him seem an eligi- on (to Bacon, who had written r the presentation of those plays public stage, and but there only dmitted fact that "Shakspeare was never known to superintend ing up of an authentic edition of s for publication, nor had seemed est any ambition, nor concern for ppreciation by posterity"—Mr. construes as evidence that Shak- lid not originate them, but had contented himself to become the of Bacon, their real author, for ng them before a public audience. o mes then proceeds in a system- laborious effort to exalt and glo- mental and sapient qualities of nd to extenuate his moral crimes, the same time to deride Shak- social status, and to underrate his ofessional reputation in London; im an "under-actor," and merely tor" in the theatrical corps; and hat when Shakspeare first came to , and at the age of twenty-two imself then being about twenty- rs of age—Bacon [illegible] which Mr. Holmes sugg [illegible] eem [illegible]

[illegible] himself as [illegible] nading Shaks- [illegible] private agreement to adopt [illegible] of his own proper creation. : "Ben. Jonson must have been ecret of this arrangement. Steev- ught that the dedication and of Heming and Condell's Folio ust have been written by Jonson, tainly took a large part in bringing rvelous volume to light, and in par- the frontispiece the stolid effigies mountebank."

"stolid effigies" thus sneered at reasonably imputed rather to the of the graver's art than to any stu- n the countenance of Shakspeare; kspeare, the great moral and dra- poet, and estimated by "Middle Hallam—"the myriad minded"— llectual king of men," "the great- e in all literature," called a "moun- !" *O tempora! O mores! Proh Magister Holmes*, upon such bald, ed and conjectured hypotheses and ionary inferences to denounce thus ose memory for the last two centu- a half the civilization of the globe ntaneously consecrated as that of t universal genius, muse-inspired d social benefactor of any age, and works are admitted to be a boon to d! such a scurrilous epithet would orn of a malicious and demoniacal

n'telligent *artiste du theatre* in this be persuaded that any but an *actor* one deserving the very first rank for d judgment in his art—could have even "Hamlet's advice to the s;" nor that any human genius, *roughly familiar with the combina- stage effects*, could have constructed lays. Had, then, Bacon, any expe- behind the curtain? Was he upon casion even an amateur actor? Or, even once by any of his cotempo- mention made of Bacon's having resent at any theater, or where even was privately or publicly acted, ei- ior to, during, or after Shakspeare's e or appearance in London? s contrast the characters of Bacon Shakspeare for moral and practical y, and inquire whether it is probable hakspeare could have—even if he en induced at his first start in Lon- onsented to continue to practice and by such tricks and by an imposture ged through a series of some five- venty years? Or is it likely that, his several years of retirement any business connected with a e, nor especially when conscious of ar approach unto death, Shakspeare not himself then have proclaimed e was not the real author of the plays to the community in his name? Or kely that Bacon, in 1631, when Shaks- had been dead five years, and he lf "fallen, like Lucifer, never to rise ," would longer have kept such a , and not have been ambitious of the of having rendered the world such efaction as was the authorship of same plays? here a history, or tradition of, or a allusion to, any personal acquain- whatever having existed between n and Shakspeare? For such a busi- they must have had some, if not y and frequent, interviews. Assu- however, for argument sake, that might have had, at one time, an in- ed motive for using the other, and rming such a secret compact; and on the side of Bacon, as Mr. Holmes ates—"his desire to rise in the profes- f the law, or his ambition for high in the State, the plan of life he had n to follow, the low reputation of a writer in that age, and other reasons h were of themselves a sufficient ex- ation of Bacon's wish to cover this orship, and to remain a concealed ; and also that, on the part of speare, we may imagine, as his gement, such a compact would save much time and labor, and avail too, of the advantage of Bacon's wn wisdom, ripe scholarship, classical bright intellect and vast stores of philosophy, and also of the pecuniary lts reasonably to be expected to accrue to the treasury of his theater from the performances of such intrinsically meritorious plays; admitting, then, that a secret agreement had been made between Bacon and Shakspeare, could it be possible that their numerous cotemporaries, their intimate friends and jealous rivals or active enemies in their respective vocations, should all have been so blinded or deceived? or have so long remained in ignorance of the facts? or have so faithfully kept the secret that it died with them all individually and collectively; Ben Jonson, who would certainly have known it, included? Ben Jonson, who said, "I loved the man and do honor to his memory on this side of idolatry as much as any. He was indeed honest, and of an open and free nature?" Shakspeare is recorded to have disposed of all his interest in the management of a theater some seven or eight years prior to his death, and to have purchased and retired to and resided at New Place until his decease, 23d April, 1616. Bacon survived Shakspeare about ten years. In 1619 he attained to the height of his ambition—the Lord High Chancellorship of England; and in 1621, to a Parliamentary inquiry he fully confessed to the twenty-three articles of corruption which were laid to his charge and which resulted in his condemnation and disgrace, and banishment forever from public life. Therefore, when we read and reflect upon his life, career and character, and upon those of Shakspeare, and compare and contrast them, how can we reasonably or consistently account for Bacon's having lived several years thereafter, and his dying without intimating or claiming some redeeming merit with posterity, if he had actually written those plays?

Mr. Holmes has shown great patience, industry and perseverence in searching out, selecting and collecting, and also much ingenuity in commenting upon, such as he regarded to be the same and parallel passages in the respective writings of Bacon and Shakspeare; and has labored hard to point out such similitudes of thought and of style in their respective expressions, and in the order and formation of many sentences from the works of each, as (Mr. Holmes thinks) would only have been originated by one and the same mind; while, to my judgment, every one of those quoted indicates separate and distinct idiosyncrasies and traits of character peculiar respectively to the prose writings of Bacon and to the verse of Shakspeare; the only resemblance which I can discern being in an occasional use of the same words or idioms of their common vernacular when each may be referring to the same persons, incidents or subjects, extracted probably from the same authentic sources of ancient history, mythology, the sciences or philosophy then extant, but only in such general similitudes of expression as could hardly be avoided, if attempted, despite their distinct styles of composition.

I began the perusal of Mr. Holmes's volume with a determination to eschew prejudice and to incline my mind towards a new theory of the authorship, should it seem founded even upon only *one* important, newly discovered and well authenticated fact; and having been thus prepared for something irresistible in the shape of abundant "proofs," which Mr. Holmes [illegible] confidently promised in his preface, [illegible] ted several whole and consecu- [illegible] nings to a close, earnest, [illegible] and conscientious ex- [illegible] deduction, or argu- [illegible] Mr. Holmes's six hundred [illegible] neatly printed duodec [illegible] ndidly express my own [illegible]—as I have not yet seen any [illegible] public review of the [illegible]—that, though Mr. Holmes's "evidences" [illegible] and convincing to others, they [illegible]—as demonstrated "proofs"—[illegible] void and unsatisfactory, and that his e[illegible] effort to establish them as such is abortive; indeed, that he could hardly have appeared less visionary had he tried to prove that the name of Shakspeare is a myth and that such a mortal had never existed. His style, nevertheless, is easy, and his diction is choice, fluent, copious and expressive, and worthy of a liberally-educated and accomplished scholar, and of an eloquent essayist.

JAMES H. HACKETT.

JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND, Jan. 21, 1867.

Romantic History.

A California correspondent, in a recent letter, gives a sketch of one of the pioneers of that State, with the preliminary reflection that "there must be something exceedingly fascinating in the life of a trapper, spent, as his has been, among the wildest portions of the Sierras, to induce a person of his character to embrace it." The name of this young man is Hartly. He is about thirty years of age, although his fresh features make him look much younger. He is small in size, full and erect in figure, with a frame knit together with sinews of great strength and endurance.

Years ago he was a clerk of an importing house in Philadelphia. By strict economy and close attention to business he laid by quite a nice little property, and had as fair prospects before him as any young man could desire. Then came the crisis of 1857 and left him penniless. Not discouraged by reverses of fortune, he left his eastern home and came to California, and failing to obtain such a situation in the city as he thought himself entitled to, he went into the mountains and established himself as a hunter and a trapper among the Sierras. During the fall of 1861 he built a cabin on the head waters of the American river and proceeded to fortify himself against the coming winter. During the winter the snow fell to the depth of twenty-eight feet, and a snow drift covered his cabin twenty-five feet below the surface, and so great was the pressure that it required thirteen massive timbers to support the roof. He tunnelled an entrance to the cabin, which was sixty five feet long.

During that time he tended two hundred and seventy-five traps and deadfalls, and he succeeded in obtaining many valuable animals. In 1862 and 1863 he lived in the vicinity of Castle Peak, where he remained for five months in complete isolation. At one time, when besieged by storms, he was kept a prisoner in his cabin for thirty-two days, the snow being at that time over fourteen feet deep over the surrounding country. In 1863 he heard from some herdsmen who had been ranching their cattle in the mountains, that the country round about Meadow [illegible] abounded in ledges of [illegible] of what they [illegible] follow [illegible] [illegible] edge. He at [illegible] discovered the Great East- [illegible], and at once located them. He [illegible] discovered and located numerous other mines, which, if they turn out as well as present appearances indicate, will make him one of the millionaires of the country.

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TRADESMENS NATIONAL BANK,
OF PITTSBURGH, PA.
WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND.
A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.
CAPITAL - - - - $100 000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. FABER, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAM'L M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
WM. F. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
JOHN F. DRAVO, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
Discounts Daily, 11 1-2 o'clock. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Owing to alterations in progress at their late office, have REMOVED to the Rooms lately occupied by the Fourth National Bank,
NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE STREET
NEW YORK.
Interest allowed on Deposit. no15

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., to receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.
The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS, FRANCIS G. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. RALSTON,
THOS. WIGHTMAN, JOHN WILSON,
WM. K. NIMICK,
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

COTTON MILLS.

JOSHUA RHODES...F. W. H. LATSHAW...JACOB ANDERSON
EAGLE
COTTON WORKS.
Having recently purchased the EAGLE COTTON WORKS, formerly owned by Messrs. King & Pennock, we respectfully inform the public that we will continue
THE MANUFACTURE OF
[illegible]
COTTON YARNS,
CARPET CHAIN,
Candle Wick and Batting
Orders may be left at the Office of the Works, corner of ISABELLA and SANDUSKY STREETS, Allegheny city, or at the PITTSBURGH BREWERY corner of DUQUESNE WAY and BARKER'S ALLEY, Pittsburgh.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO.
no8

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOOTS, SHOES
AND
Gaiters,
SELLING OFF AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
AT
THOS. H. PHELPS',
16 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Between Third and Fourth streets.

GREAT WATCH SALE ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN, giving to every patron a handsome and reliable watch for the low price of ten dollars, without regard to value, and not to be paid for unless perfectly satisfactory. "Have seen their watches, know them, and can testify that they are excellent timekeepers, and as good in every respect as represented, and no humbug."—*Sentinel*, Waterford, N. Y. "Business is conducted in this establishment upon strictly honorable principles and purchasers get the worth of their money."—*Herald*, Peru, Ill. "This Company is no bogus affair, and is prompt in business and perfectly reliable."—*Courier*, Rondout N. Y. "This Company is known throughout the Union to be responsible for anything it proposes to do."—*Independent*, Monticello, Ill. "They are honorable in their dealings and satisfy the just expectations of their customers."—*Democratic Press*, Lyons, N. Y. "This Company has a fine reputation, and their goods are of a very superior quality."—*Daily Times*, Newbern N. C. "There is no humbug in this Company."—*Valley Sentinel*, Shippensburg, Pa. "Their watches are manufactured of superior articles, and by the best workmen."—*American Union*, Denton, Md.

LIST OF ARTICLES—100 solid gold Hunting watches, $250 to $750; 100 magic cased gold watches $200 to $500; 100 ladies' watches enamelled, $100 to $300; 200 gold hunting chronometer watches, $250 to $300; 200 gold hunting English levers, $200 to $250; 300 gold hunting duplex watches, $150 to $200; 500 gold hunting American watches, $100 to $250; 500 silver hunting levers, $50 to $150; 500 silver hunting duplexes $75 to 250; 500 gold ladies' watches, $50 to 250; 1,000 gold hunting lepines, $50 to $75; 1,000 miscellaneous silver watches, $50 to $100; 2,500 hunting silver watches, $25 to $50; 5,000 assorted watches, all kinds, $10 to $75.

Every patron obtains a watch by this arrangement, costing but ten dollars, while it may be worth seven hundred and fifty dollars. No partiality shown.

Messrs. J. Hickling & Co.'s great Union Watch Co., manufacturers 149 Broadway, New York city, wish to immediately dispose of the above magnificent stock. Certificates, naming articles are placed in sealed envelopes, and forwarded as ordered. The return of any of our certificates entitles the holder to the article named thereon upon payment, irrespective of its worth, if seven hundred and fifty dollars, and as no article valued less than ten dollars is named on any certificate, it will at once be seen that this is no lottery, but a straight forward legitimate transaction, which may be participated in even by the most fastidious. A single certificate will be sent by mail, post paid upon receipt of twenty five cents, five for one dollar, eleven for two dollars, thirty-three and elegant premium for five dollars, sixty-six and more valuable premium for ten dollars, one hundred and most superb watch for fifteen dollars. To agents for those wishing employment this is a rare opportunity. It is a legitimately conducted business, duly authorized by the Government, and open to the most careful scrutiny. Try us.

Address. J. HICKLING, & CO.,
149 Broadway, New York.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR

The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the trouble some, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.

Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets.
P. O. Address, Box 184.
1911

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.
A full stock of LOCKS, HINGES, SCREWS, &c., for sale by
B. WOLFF, JR. & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and St. Clair sts.

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A. BRADLEY........W. VANKIRK......JNO. S. BRADLEY.
BRADLEY STOVE WORKS.
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES,
Among which are the Celebrated NATIONAL, TALISMAN, TROPIC and EUREKA—Coal Cook Stoves.
Also, VETERAN, POMONA and IRONSIDES—Wood Cook Stoves.
Grate Fronts, Fenders, &c.
Agents for Lotze's Celebrated HOTEL AND FAMILY RANGES.
Office: Corner of SECOND and WOOD STREETS, Pittsburgh.

National Boiler Works
BOILERS,
TANKS, STILLS,
Pans, Chimneys,
AND
ALL KINDS OF SHEET IRON WORK,
CONSTRUCTED IN THE BEST MANNER AND WITH PROMPTNESS.
Prices as Low as Superior Work can be afforded by any.
Witherow Douglass & Son,
Carson St., Monongahela Borough,
At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge,

WM. B. SCAIFE,
No. 119 and 121 FIRST ST.,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
OIL WELL TUBING,
GENUINE
LAP WELD GAS PIPE.
CASING PIPE FOR OIL WELLS,
GAS TONGS, cheap for Wholesale trade.
SHEET IRON LINING FOR CAVING WELLS, &c.
Everything needed in
PUMPING OIL WELLS,
SHEET AND PLATE IRON WORK.
Iron Tanks, for Storing Oil,
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COPPER PIPES, LIFE BOATS,
BLACKSMITH WORK,
BUILDINGS WARMED BY FURNACES,
REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS,
HAIR FELT, for covering Steam Pipes and Boilers,
Those in want of the BEST GOODS AND WORK are invited to give us a call. oc10-M,Th&S

Anchor Machine and Engine Works.
A. DALZELL, M. LINDSAY, W. SEAMS,
L. BENNETT, E. J. BIGGS, C. A. MURRAY
DALZELL, LINDSAY & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF STATIONARY AND OTHER ENGINES, Machinery of All Kinds; General Jobbers; Complete Outfits for Oil Wells; Repairing Done Promptly. No. 34 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. As we are practical workmen, work is guaranteed to give satisfaction. M&Th

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE CASH INSURANCE COMPANY, of Pittsburgh, Pa., from January 1st to December 31, 1866, inclusive. Published in accordance with the requirements of the 15th section of an act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved April 2d, 1866.

1st. Capital authorized and paid in		$ 100,000 00
2d. Assets—U. S. 7 30's	$76,500 00	
U. S. 5 20's	5,000 00	
Cash	8,107 83	
Bank Stock	4,200 00	
Insurance stock	2,500 00	
Bills Receivable	21,259 31	
Book Account	1,436 11	
Office Furniture	254 10	$ 119,257 42
3d. Amount of premiums received from January 1st to December 31st, 1866, inclusive		$ 33,058 17
4th. Amount of interest (net)		$ 7,485 59
5th. Paid since January 1st, 1866, as follows, viz: Fire, Cargo and Marine Losses	$22,416 96	
Returned premiums	2,894 91	
Commissions on premiums	309 61	
Government Tax & Stamps	829 92	
Re-insurance	58 75	
Salaries, Rent and all other expenses	5,396 53	$ 31,715 68
6th. Amount of outstanding risks December 31st, 1866		$1,555,784 94

7th. Amount of all debts and liabilities, December 31st, 1866 is three unadjusted losses, estimated but not exceeding $3,300 00.
JOSEPH T. JOHNSTON,
TTHS Secretary.

THE
MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY
[illegible]
NEW YORK.
E. S. WINSTON, President.
ASSETS OVER
$17,500,000,
AND
EXCLUSIVELY CASH.
Annual Dividends Available Immediately,
TO INCREASE THE INSURANCE OR REDUCE THE PREMIUM AT THE OPTION OF THE ASSURED.
Policy holders and other persons interested in the subject of LIFE INSURANCE are invited to call on the undersigned, Agent of the Company, who will cheerfully give them full information as to the merits and practical working of the Company.
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OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK, PRESIDENT.
WM. P. HERBERT, SECRETARY.
Capt. GEO. NEELD, GENERAL AGENT.
Office, No. 92 Water street, Spang, Chalfant & Co's Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
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Rees J. Thomas, John R. McCune,
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Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.
Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise. Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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FRANK S. BISSELL, JAS. D. VERNER,
J. F. KIRKPATRICK, C. HANSON LOVE,
Capt. JAMES MILLER, CHAS. ARBUCKLE.
WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS GORDON, General Agent.

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WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.
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Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous and the navigation of the Sea.
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SAMUEL REA, JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JOSHUA RHODES, GEORGE BINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON, WM. A. RODGERS,
S. M. KIER.
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The best PAPER and COTTON, FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, always on hand, and printed to order. no15

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FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES.
OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING
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COUNTER SCALES,
Also, a full assortment of DRUGGIST AND PRESCRIPTION SCALES,
FINE GOLD AND JEWELLERS' SCALES,
IRON AND BRASS BEAMS,
MARKET SCALES, STANDARD WEIGHTS and MEASURES, &c., &c.
Fairbanks, Morse & Co.
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Scales Examined and Repaired Promptly.

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STANDARD
SCALES.
Iron, Coal, Railroad,
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SCALES of all kinds, Promptly Repaired.
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FIRE BRICK WORKS,
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Manufacture and keep constantly on hand a strictly first-class article of FIRE BRICK of Clarion clay. Also, Tile of all descriptions made to order at lowest cash prices. Brick and Tile, all warranted, and given on trial to our customers. Lump and Ground Clay specially prepared for Glass Manufacturers always on hand. Cars for all points loaded at our Works. All Brick shipped packed in saw dust.

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SINGER, NIMICK & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Quality Cast Steel,
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Springs, Axles and Steel Tire &c.
WAREHOUSE, Nos. 85 WATER AND 166 FIRST STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA. ja6

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad Spring and Frog Steel.
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☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.
Orders may be left at No. 27 Fifth street.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.
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Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square, flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
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MALIN & HAMMETT,
IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS
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BRYAN & CAUGHEY,
(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,)
Commission Merchants,
For the sale of
PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C.
No. 74 Water Street,
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CARSON, DARLINGTON & CO.
Brewers, Malsters and Hop Dealers,
[illegible]
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Pittsburgh,
WM. W. ANDERSON, Allegheny.
The attention of the customers of the two firms is particularly invited to our
ALES AND PORTER,
Which, through the careful selection of Malt from our extensive malting facilities, and Hops from the yards East and West, we can guarantee to be pure and satisfactory to the trade.
Our INDIA ALE has been highly recommended by physicians for family use.
Mr. ANDERSON'S customers will please be particular to leave their orders at his office adjoining his old Brewery, or at our office, corner DUQUESNE WAY AND BARKER'S ALLEY. no13-ym

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY.
JNO. SPENCER........JAS. McKAY
SPENCER & McKAY,
Malsters & Brewers
OF
ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au31-ly

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DEALER IN
BOOKS, PAPER STOCK,
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Fancy Soaps and Fancy Goods.
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DEALER IN
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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.
Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.
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SUCCESSORS TO
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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS
NO. 294, SECOND FLOOR,
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh. ly28-ly

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ALL KINDS OF
Bronze, Gilt, Cut and Glass
CARBON OIL LAMPS,
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Also, warranted non-explosive CARBON OIL, Wholesale and Retail.
JOHN ROSS & CO.,
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CANNED FRUITS,
In store and for sale by
COOK BROS. & CO.,
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CHAMPAGNE WINES.
Having been appointed SOLE AGENT for the sale in this city of
MOET & CHANDON'S CELEBRATED WINES,
I am prepared to offer them at reduced prices.
WM. MILLER,
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A new stock of choice patterns, which cannot be excelled in extent and variety.
WINDOW SHADES,
In Green, Tan Color, Buff, Lavender, Drab, and Fancy Colors, with plain, neat and rich Gilt and Velvet Borders, over Two Hundred different patterns.
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All the best patterns in market in sheets 3, 6, 7½, 12, 18 and 24 feet wide.
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ENGLISH WILTON
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In patterns that are not be found elsewhere.
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New Patterns Cornices,
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Next Building to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor. no21-eod

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NEW STOCK OF
CARPETS,
Which we are selling at a large reduction from former prices.
Druggets and Feltings,
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ORDERS FOR
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PROMPTLY FILLED.

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FLOUR, BARLEY, RYE,
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PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
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Receive and sell all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Purchase on orders at the lowest Market Price, all kinds of Pittsburgh Manufactured Goods, and every description of Merchandise.

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BLAIR & WOODS,
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For the sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Provisions, Lard, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Green and Dried Fruits, Beans, &c. NOS. 281 and 283 LIBERTY ST.,
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T. C. JENKINS,
Checkered Front,
273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all Kinds of Produce.
Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my28

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,
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Dealer in Hops and Malt.
334 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.
Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-3m

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PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE
Gas, Coal and Coke Co
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OSCAR F. LAMM, Gen. Agent.
Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. fe26

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WHISKY.

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Successor to
THOMAS MOORE
Manufacturer of
Copper-Distilled
Pure Rye Whisky
Nos. 189, 191, 193 and 195
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ap16-6m

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Of all varieties, Foreign Fruits and Nuts, Fancy Cakes and Confectionaries, can be had at all times by calling at No. 40 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.
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By [illegible] LOW PRICED [illegible] you only throw [illegible] GROVER & BAKER, at [illegible] FIFTH STREET.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
Best Common, Refined Charcoal
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MERCHANT BAR, ROUND and SQUARE IRON.
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CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.
SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 16 lbs to the yard.
WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.
FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.
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BARGE AND COAL CAR BOLTS,
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R. R. SPLICE BARS AND BOLTS, &c.
A full assortment of standard sizes kept in stock.
WORKS—SOUTH END OF BIRMINGHAM BRIDGE.
WAREHOUSE—WATER AND MARKET STS., PITTSBURGH. je13

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BOILER, STILL AND TANK
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CARROLL & SNYDER,
Manufacturers of
Tubular, Double-flued, Tubular
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CHIMNEYS, OIL STILLS,
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FIRE BEDS, AGITATORS,
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STEAM PIPE, CONDENSERS,
SALT PANS, PRISON DOORS,
IRON BRIDGES, GASOMETERS,
STEAM BOILERS.
Office and Works, corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
☞ Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

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SUCCESSORS TO
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ENGINE BUILDERS,
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PRACTICAL MACHINISTS.
STEAM ENGINES, MILL WORK, MACHINERY of all kinds.
SHAFTING, PULLEYS, HANGERS, &c., &c. Also IMPROVED OIL ENGINES constantly on hand.
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☞ Works, corner of WATER STREET and MIDDLE ALLEY, Allegheny city, Pa.

LYON, SHORB & CO.,
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DEAD STROKE POWER HAMMER
MERRICK & SONS,
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Sole Assignees and Manufacturers for the
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PITTSBURGH NOVELTY WORKS
Corner of Grant and First Sts.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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PLUMBERS,
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Corner Sixth and Smithfield sts.,
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All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures kept constantly on hand.

CARLIN & GIBSON,
FOURTH WARD FOUNDRY
AND MACHINE WORKS,
Sandusky street, near Robinson, Allegheny City.
MANUFACTURERS OF
STEAM ENGINES, ROLLING MILL AND MACHINE CASTINGS.
We have always on hand, and make to order, Steam Engines for oil wells, with flue or portable boiler, counter shafts, Derrick fixtures, &c., &c.

EAGLE IRON WORKS.
JAMES WOOD & CO.,
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MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON AND NAILS,
WROUGHT IRON WELDED TUBES,
FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &c
Warehouse and Office: 113 Water street. Branch House: 132 and 134 West Water street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. oc9-6m

WETTACH & MEASON,
SUCCESSORS TO
CHESSMAN & CLARK,
Manufacturers of Oak Leather Belting, No. 11 Ohio street, Allegheny City, Pa. Also a full assortment of our Belting constantly on hand, at
G. H. ANDERSON,
No. 189 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We still retain G. O. CLARK as Superintendent. M,W,F

STATIONARY ENGINES,
BUILT UNDER THE BABCOCK & WILCOX'S PATENTS
OF VALVE GEAR;
An entirely novel arrangement, guaranteed to give a more regular speed and to consume less fuel per horse power than any engine in use. Call or send for circular. HOWARD ROGERS,
no 12-6meod No. 50 VESEY ST., NEW YORK.

LEWIS KIM........NICHOLAS SCHWARTZ
KIM & SCHWARTZ,
Wholesale and Retail Manufacturers of
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON WARE
And dealers in Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Hardware, Tin Roofing and Job Work done to order. No. 118 SMITHFIELD ST., opposite the Postoffice and No. 44 WYLIE STREET, near Tunnel, Pittsburgh, Pa. no16-3tawyu

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Duquesne and West Point
FORGES,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Messrs. Joseph P. Haigh & Co.
Have facilities COEXTENSIVE WITH THE LEADING FORGES IN THE EAST, and are prepared to PROMPTLY and SATISFACTORILY fill all orders for
STEAMBOAT SHAFTS,
CRANKS, PISTON RODS, WRISTS
LEVERS, PITMAN JAWS, WRISTS
RAILROAD AXLES,
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Together with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
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BRANDS AND STAMPS
Cut to Order, in Every Style,
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BAKEWELL, PEARS & CO
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S. R. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL au24

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W. A. M'CLURG, 57 HAND ST.
ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,
WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES.
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OVER FIVE THOUSAND
Grover & Baker Machines
Are in use in Allegheny County, and the demand greatly exceeds the supply. Send your orders to [illegible]
no9 NO. 18 FIFTH STREET.

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
Change of Time.
On and after FRIDAY, February 1st, 1867, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets as follows:

	Leave Pitts'gh.	Arrive.
Bulton Accommodation	6.30 a m	12.00 m
Mail (to & from Mahoning)	7.20 a m	6.10 p m
First Soda Works Accom	9.26 a m	8.00 a m
Kiskiminetas Accom'n	1.30 p m	7.45 p m
Express	3.45 p m	11.00 a m
Second Soda Works Ac	5.36 p m	2.30 p m
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1.00 p m	10.00 a m

H. BLACKSTONE,
Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH,
Columbus and Cincinnati R. R.
PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after JANUARY 6th, 1867, Trains will arrive and depart from Union Depot, "Pittsburgh Time," as follows:

Depart.		Arrive.
Fast Line	2.05 a. m.	10.15 a. m.
Mail	7.26 a. m.	4.10 p. m.
Mixed	9.26 a. m.	9.50 p. m.
Express	2.20 p. m.	9.50 p. m.
Steubenville Accom'n	3.20 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
McDonald's Accom'n	5.05 p. m.	8.25 a. m.

Leave	Fast Line.	Mail.	Express.
Pittsburgh	2.05 a. m.	7.26 a. m.	2.40 p. m.
Arrive			
Columbus	10.50 a. m.	6.20 p. m.	11.30 p. m.
Cincinnati	3.30 p. m.	5.00 a. m.	5.00 a. m.
Indianapolis	8.00 p. m.	7.55 a. m.	7.55 a. m.
Terre Haute	11.00 p. m.	12.30 a. m.	12.30 a. m.
St. Louis	8.00 a. m.	8.00 p. m.	8.00 p. m.
Louisville	5.00 a. m.	3.00 p. m.	3.00 p. m.
Cairo	4.15 p. m.	1.30 a. m.	1.30 a. m.
Chicago	10.00 p. m.	8.00 a. m.	8.00 a. m.

N. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pennsylvania Central R. R.
On and after December 30, 1866, trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrives.		Departs.	
Mail Train	1.20 a m	Day Express	3.00 a m
Fast Line	1.50 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.30 a m
Wall's No. 1	5.20 a m	Mail Train	8.20 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	9.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	10.50 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 3	11.30 a m
Baltimore Exp	1.20 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Phila. Express	1.50 p m	Phila. Express	4.20 p m
Wall's No. 3	1.05 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Wall's No. 4	2.00 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Braddock No. 1	6.50 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.55 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.20 p m	Fast Line	10.05 p m
Altoona acc and Emig't train	10.25 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m

*Daily all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Baltimore Express will arrive with the Philadelphia Express at 1.50 p. m. on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA R. R.—On and after WEDNESDAY, January 2, 1867, the Passenger trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows:

ARRIVE.		DEPART.	
Sharpsb'g No 1	6.35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 1	5.30 a m
Freeport No. 1	8.20 a m	Mail	6.55 a m
Sharps'rg No. 2	9.20 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 2	7.20 a m
Express	10.45 a m	Freeport No. 1	9.25 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 3	11.35 a m	Sharpsb'g No. 3	10.15 a m
Sharpsb'g No. 4	1.50 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 4	11.50 a m
Mail	4.20 p m	Express	2.05 p m
Freeport No. 2	6.00 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 5	3.50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 5	6.50 p m	Freeport No. 2	6.50 p m
Sharpsb'g No. 6	9.05 p m	Sharpsb'g No. 6	7.50 p m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

Commutation Tickets—For sale in packages of Twenty, between Allegheny City, Chestnut street, Herr's, Bennett, Pine Creek, Etna and Sharpsburg, and good only on the trains stopping at Stations specified on Tickets.

Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown, may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny City.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value, will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

For further information apply at Depot, to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

ERIE AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—On and after November 19th, 1866.
FAST EXPRESS
Leaves Union Depot, 6.00 A. M.; Allegheny 6.10 A. M.; arrives at Meadville 12, noon; Franklin 3.15 P. M.; Oil City 4.10 P. M.; Erie 1.35 P. M.; Buffalo, 5.20 P. M.; Niagara Falls, 7.35 P. M.
MEADVILLE ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Allegheny, 1.20 P. M.; arrives Meadville, 11.00 P. M.
Ninety-seven miles the shortest route to Erie or Buffalo; eighty-three miles saved to Meadville and Franklin.
Ask for tickets via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
J. J. LAWRENCE,
General Superintendent, Erie, Pa.
J. A. BURCH
General Ticket Agent, Buffalo, N. Y.

1867. THE PITTSBURGH. 1867.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.
AND
CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.
Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Chicago Ex	2 20 a. m	Chicago Ex	5 35 a. m
Cleveland Ex	2 20 "	Cleveland Ex	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Depart from Allegheny		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Acco	[illegible]	N. Br'tn Acco	7 20 a. m
Leetsdale	[illegible]	N. Br'tn	8 35 "
Rochester	[illegible]	Wellsville	9 55 "
Wells' &NC	[illegible]	N. Castle	9 45 "
Leetsdale	4 30 "	Leetsdale	11 15 "
N. Br'tn	5 20 "		1 05 "
N. Br'tn	6 15 "	N. Br'tn	2 35 "
Leetsdale	10 20 "	Leetsdale	4 10 "
			7 00 "

☞ No train leaves Pittsburgh on Sunday.
☞ 10 25 a. m. Chicago Express arrives daily.
F. R. MYERS,
General Ticket Agent.
no19

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:05 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	6:50 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommo'n	11:00 a. m.	8:50 a. m.
Second	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's	4:15 p. m.	3:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:05 p. m.	10:05 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.
mh18 W. B. STOUT, Superintendent.

PETROLEUM.

OILS, OILS, OILS.
SOHO OIL WORKS.
BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.,
Manufacturers of the
CELEBRATED SPERM LUBRICATOR
PETROLEUM LUBRICATING OILS.
Sperm, Lard and Whale Oils.
HEAD LIGHT, TANNERS' OIL
AND
WHEEL GREASE.
ALSO,
STANDARD WHITE BURNING OIL.
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EUREKA OIL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
EUREKA CARBON OIL,
THE CELEBRATED
Eureka Sperm Lubricating Oils,
AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils,
C. C. NOBLE, Agent,
no13-ym 31 MARKET ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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M. B. SUYDAM,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
RAW AND BOILED LINSEED OIL,
Corner REBECCA AND CRAIG STS.,
Allegheny City, Pa.
Highest Cash Price paid for Flaxseed. no7-3aw-ym

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LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
JOHNSON & PAINE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Superior Lubricating Oils,
For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.
JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
LOCOMOTIVE HEAD LIGHT OIL,
SPERM, WHALE and LINSEED OILS,
And NO. 1 CARBON OIL.
Orders solicited and promptly filled.
Send for circular and Price List.
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R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN
Petroleum and its Products,
Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.
mh7

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Practical Furniture Manufacturers,
Corner PENN and WAYNE STREETS. Constantly on hand a large assortment of elegant and fashionable
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